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TUESDAY'S ELECTIONS

Result of Balloting in the Different States.

HARRIS AND POTTER ELECTED

The Vote Throughout the State Was Very Light.

Philadelphia, Nov. 6.—Pennsylvania yesterday voted on three proposed amendments to the constitution which provide for personal registration and voting machines, which were carried by safe majorities. The propositions must, however, be acted upon by the legislature which meets in 1903 before they can be embodied in the constitution.

Frank G. Harris (R.) for state treasurer and William Potter (R.) for supreme court justice were elected by pluralities considerably below those of 1899, when Barnett (R.) had 110,588 plurality. The reduction of the Republican plurality is due in part to the light vote cast.

Harris and Potter are elected by 50,000 plurality. The vote in favor of the proposed constitutional amendment in the interest of ballot reform is overwhelming.

In Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Nov. 6.—Notwithstanding the intense interest, the elections throughout the city was conducted generally in an orderly manner. There were, however, numerous disputes at polling places and in a number of instances the disputants came away with broken heads, but no serious rows occurred anywhere. Both the regular Republicans and the Fusionists charge each other with wholesale fraud and promise to make numerous arrests. There were numerous arrests for violations of the election laws, but in nearly every case the offender was promptly bailed out by political friends.

John Weaver (R.) is elected district attorney in Philadelphia over Rothermel (Fusion) by from 35,000 to 50,000 plurality.

The Vote By Counties.

Adams—Coray and Yerkes, 350 plurality. The county in 1899 gave Creasy 657 plurality.

Armstrong—Harris, 1,400 plurality; Potter, 1,400 plurality. The county in 1899 gave Barnett 1,552 plurality.

Beaver—Harris and Potter, 2,000 plurality. The county in 1899 gave Barnett 1,261 plurality. The constitutional amendments have been carried by a small majority.

Bedford—Harris, 350 plurality; Potter, 250 plurality. The county in 1899 gave Barnett 610 plurality. The constitutional amendments have been carried by a small majority.

Berks—Coray, 4,200 plurality; Yerkes, 4,150 plurality. The county in 1899 gave Creasy 4,787 plurality.

Blair—Harris and Potter, 800 plurality. The county in 1899 gave Barnett 1,652 plurality.

Bradford—Harris, 1,000 plurality; Potter, 700 plurality. The county in 1899 gave Barnett 2,523 plurality. The amendments to the constitution have been carried.

Blair—Harris, 600 plurality; Potter, 500 plurality. The county in 1899 gave Barnett 1,652 plurality.

Bucks—Coray, 1,100 plurality; Yerkes, 2,000 plurality. The county in 1899 gave Creasy 337 plurality.

Butler—Coray and Yerkes, 300 plurality. The county in 1899 gave Barnett a plurality of 1,131.

Cambria—Coray and Yerkes, 300 plurality. The county in 1899 gave Barnett 633 plurality.

Cameron—Harris, 260 plurality; Potter, 256 plurality. The county in 1899 gave Barnett 179 plurality.

Carbon—Coray and Yerkes, 300 plurality. The county in 1899 gave Creasy 516 plurality.

Centre—Coray and Yerkes, 1,300 majority. The county in 1899 gave Creasy, D., 446 plurality. All the constitutional amendments were carried.

Chester—Harris, 600 plurality; Potter, 300 plurality. The county in 1899 gave Barnett a plurality of 2,531. The constitutional amendments have probably been carried by small majorities.

Clarion—Coray, 1,200 plurality; Yerkes, 1,200 plurality. The county in 1899 gave Creasy 763 plurality.

Clearfield—Coray and Yerkes, 700 plurality. In 1899 the county gave Barnett 16 plurality.

Columbia—Coray and Yerkes, 200 plurality. The county in 1899 gave Creasy 200 plurality. The constitutional amendments were carried by 600 majority.

Columbia—Coray, 1,500 plurality; Yerkes, 1,500 plurality. The county in 1899 gave Creasy 2,105 plurality. The amendments are carried by 1,800 majority.

Crawford—Harris, 370 plurality; Potter, 250 plurality. The county in 1899 gave Barnett 971 plurality.

Cumberland—Coray, 1,700 plurality; Yerkes, 1,100 plurality. The county in 1899 gave Creasy 304 plurality.

Dauphin—Harris, 500 plurality; Potter, 1,000 plurality. The constitutional amendments were carried by a small majority. The county in 1899 gave Barnett 3,148 plurality.

Delaware—Harris, 4,900 plurality; Potter, 2,500 plurality. The county in 1899 gave Barnett a plurality of 3,441.

Elk—The Fusion ticket received a majority of 800, a decrease of 335 compared with Creasy's vote in 1899.

Eric—Harris and Potter, 2,000 plurality. The county in 1899 gave Barnett 2,630 plurality.

Fayette—Harris, 350 plurality; Potter, 325 plurality. The county in 1899 gave Barnett 328 plurality. The constitutional amendments have been carried by 370 majority.

Franklin—Harris, 250 plurality; Potter, 150 plurality. The county in 1899 gave Barnett 594 plurality.

Forest—Harris, 205 plurality; Potter, 10 plurality. The county in 1899 gave Barnett 270 plurality. The constitutional amendments were carried by about 200 majority.

Fulton—Coray, 150 plurality; Yerkes, 165 plurality. The county in 1899 gave Creasy 320 plurality.

Greene—Coray and Yerkes, 700 plurality. The county in 1899 gave Creasy 1,354 plurality. The constitutional amendments have been carried by 700 majority.

Huntingdon—Harris and Potter, 1,000 plurality. The county in 1899 gave Barnett 781 plurality. The three constitutional amendments were carried by a small majority.

Indiana—Potter and Harris, 2,500 plurality. The county in 1899 gave Barnett 2,417 plurality.

Jefferson—Harris, 700 plurality; Potter, 700 plurality. The county in 1899 gave Barnett a plurality of 1,397.

Juniata—Coray, 200 plurality; Yerkes, 225 plurality. The county in 1899 gave 50 plurality for Creasy.

Lancaster—The entire Republican ticket is elected by a majority of 7,000. The county in 1899 gave Barnett a plurality of 8,274.

Lackawanna—Coray, 2,500 plurality; Yerkes, 3,000 plurality. The county in 1899 gave Barnett 342 plurality.

Lawrence—Harris and Potter, 1,000 plurality. The county in 1899 gave Barnett 1,563 plurality. The constitutional amendments have been carried by about 1,500 majority.

Lebanon—Harris, 600 plurality; Potter, 500 plurality. The county in 1899 gave Barnett 1,576 plurality. The constitutional amendments have been carried by 2,000 majority.

Lehigh—Coray, 925 plurality; Yerkes, 940 plurality. The county in 1899 gave Creasy 1,808 plurality. The constitutional amendments were carried by large majorities.

Luzerne—Coray, 12,500 plurality; Yerkes, 8,500 plurality. The county in 1899 gave Creasy 953 plurality.

Lycoming—Coray, 1,000 plurality; Yerkes, 1,000 plurality. The county in 1899 gave Creasy 1,317 plurality.

McKean—Harris and Potter, 500 plurality. The county in 1899 gave Barnett 1,519 plurality.

Mercer—Harris and Potter, 1,000 plurality. The county in 1899 gave Barnett 1,318 plurality.

Mifflin—Harris and Potter, 100 plurality. The county in 1899 gave Creasy 94 plurality.

Monroe—Coray and Yerkes, 1,300 plurality. The county in 1899 gave Creasy 1,763 plurality.

Montgomery—Coray, 2,000 plurality; Yerkes, 2,500 plurality. The county in 1899 gave Creasy 765 plurality.

Montour—Coray and Yerkes, 700 plurality. The county in 1899 gave Creasy 503 plurality.

Northampton—Coray and Yerkes, 1,800 plurality. The county in 1899 gave Creasy 2,627 plurality. The entire Democratic ticket was elected by majorities ranging from 1,500 to 1,800.

Northumberland—Coray, 600 plurality; Yerkes, 700 plurality. The county in 1899 gave Creasy 1,157 plurality. The constitutional amendments have been carried by 300 majority.

Perry—Harris and Potter, 100 plurality. The county in 1899 gave Barnett 147 plurality.

Pike—Coray, 500 plurality; Yerkes

525 plurality. The county in 1899 gave Creasy 333 plurality.

Potter—Harris and Potter, 470 plurality. A Republican gain of 100.

Schuykill—Coray and Yerkes, 3,500 plurality. The county in 1899 gave Creasy 2,200 plurality.

Snyder—Harris and Potter, 890 plurality. The county in 1899 gave Barnett 905 plurality.

Sullivan—Coray and Yerkes, 150 plurality. In 1899 the county gave Creasy 159 plurality.

Susquehanna—Harris, 825 plurality; Potter, 750 plurality. The county in 1899 gave Barnett a plurality of 847.

Somerset—Harris, 2,500 plurality; Potter, 300 plurality. The county in 1899 gave Barnett 2,418 plurality.

Tioga—Harris, 700 plurality; Potter, 700 plurality. The county in 1899 gave Barnett 2,317 plurality.

Union—Harris and Potter, 800 plurality. The county in 1899 gave Barnett 314 plurality.

Venango—Harris, 910 plurality; Potter, 800 plurality. The county in 1899 gave Barnett 894 plurality. The constitutional amendments have been carried by about 1,200 majority.

Washington—Harris, 2,500 plurality; Potter, 2,100 plurality. The county in 1899 gave Barnett 1,842 plurality to Barnett.

Warren—Harris, 1,500 plurality; Potter, 1,000 plurality. The county in 1899 gave Barnett a plurality of 1,176.

Wayne—Coray and Yerkes, 300 plurality. The county in 1899 gave Creasy 283 plurality.

Westmoreland—Harris, 2,600 plurality; Potter, 1,500 plurality. The county in 1899 gave Barnett 1,637 plurality.

Wyoming—Coray, 500 plurality; Yerkes, 500 plurality. The county in 1899 gave Barnett 1 plurality. The constitutional amendments have probably been carried by small majorities.

York—Yerkes has carried York county by over 2,500 plurality, while the Democratic county ticket is elected by pluralities ranging from 1,500 to 2,000. The constitutional amendments have been carried by small majorities.

FUSION CARRIES NEW YORK

Seth Low Elected Mayor of Greater New York By Large Majority.

New York, Nov. 6.—Seth Low, the former president of Columbia University, and four years ago the Citizens' Union candidate for the first mayor of Greater New York, was elected yesterday the second mayor of Greater New York by a plurality of 59,491, defeating Edward M. Shepard, of Brooklyn, the Democratic nominee. The campaign was an exciting one, and the vote, though somewhat less than the presidential election a year ago, was the largest ever polled in a municipal contest in this country.

In addition to the canvass for mayor public interest largely centered in the nomination by the Fusionists of William Travers Jerome for district attorney, and Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck by the Democrats for justice of the supreme court, who were voted for only in the territory contained in New York county. Jerome was elected by a comfortable plurality, and Mayor Van Wyck was defeated, the latter running behind his ticket from 15,900 to 20,000.

The complete triumph of the Greater New York Fusion ticket was the election of Charles Vincent Fornes, the nominee of the Citizens' Union and the Republicans for president of the board of aldermen, defeating George M. Van Hoosen, the Democratic nominee.

In the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, the following are the totals for mayor: Low (Fusion), 143,951; Shepard (D.), 126,192.

In the borough of Brooklyn: Low, 105,512; Shepard, 84,074.

In the borough of Queens: Low, 12,035; Shepard, 12,602.

In the borough of Richmond: Low, 6,750; Shepard, 6,046.

The grand total for Greater New York is as follows:

Low, 268,318; Shepard, 235,914.

The practical use of a voting machine was demonstrated in the Eighth District of the First assembly district, Brooklyn, and the result was known at 5.02 in the afternoon, immediately after the polls were closed. No difficulty was experienced in recording the vote, and in many instances men cast their votes in less than three seconds.

The Republicans will retain control of the lower house of the state legislature, the number of Republican and Democratic assemblymen not differing materially from the figures of preceding years.

Croker Concedes Election of Low.

New York, Nov. 6.—Richard Croker concedes the election of Seth Low, Fusion candidate for mayor. He said

he was much disappointed at the Brooklyn vote, as he had expected Mr. Shepard to make a good showing there, it being his home borough. As to the causes for the defeat of the Democratic ticket, Mr. Croker said he was inclined to ascribe it to the large silent vote, and the fact that the people sometimes feel that they want a change.

During the evening several hundred Columbia students appeared in the vicinity of Thirty-fourth street and Broadway. They wore silk hats and carried Chinese lanterns on the ends of canes. They were jubilant that their former president had won, and they celebrated the event by the blowing of horns and cheers for Mr. Low. They gave no trouble to the police.

Low Is Gratified.

New York, Nov. 6.—Seth Low said at his home: "The election bears out what my friends have anticipated, and I am very much gratified by the result. This is a pleasant outcome of a hard struggle. I appreciate heartily the splendid support the newspapers have given this movement. I think they have been a splendid and important factor in bringing about the result." Mr. Low and his wife left for Great Barrington, Mass., here they will remain for the remainder of the week, if not for a longer time.

Congratulations For Low.

Augusta, Me., Nov. 6.—Hon. J. H. Manley, chairman of the Republican national executive committee, last night sent the following message of congratulation:

"Augusta, Me., November 5, 1901.

"Hon. Seth Low, New York:

"The citizens of Maine send their hearty greetings and they rejoice with you over the defeat of Crokerism and the triumph of virtue, law and order.

"J. H. MANLEY."

In Other Cities.

Buffalo, Nov. 6.—With two election districts missing Erasmus C. Knight, Republican, is elected mayor by over 5,000 plurality.

Rochester, Nov. 6.—Owing to close vote on mayor, revision of list now shows Warner elected over Rodenback, Rep., by 91 majority.

Albany, Nov. 6.—Albany elected its entire Republican city ticket, including Gans, for mayor, by majorities ranging from 1,150 to 1,500.

Virginia.

Richmond, Nov. 6.—The Democrats have elected their governor and state ticket by some 25,000 majority and have a big majority in the generally assembly. The Republicans made their greatest gains at the valley, where there were Democratic factional fights.

The Democratic state ticket is elected by 29,999 majority.

Connecticut.

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 6.—Connecticut chose delegates to the first constitutional convention to be held in the state since 1815. Republican delegates were elected in 165; Democrats in 44, and Citizen or non-partisan candidates in 13.

South Dakota.

Huron, S. D., Nov. 6.—McCoy, Rep., has been elected circuit judge over Null, Fusion, by 500 majority.

Ohio.

Columbus, Nov. 6.—The Republicans yesterday carried Ohio by such an increased plurality on their state ticket and with such an enlarged majority in the legislature as to cause all sorts of comment on "what did it." The result continues the Republicans in power in the state, making an epoch of twelve years in succession for that party in Ohio and it insures the reelection of Senator Foraker.

The extent of the Republican success is attributed to the silver Democrats not voting; to the attitude of John R. McLean, Democratic candidate for governor two years ago and Ohio member of the Democratic National committee; to the superior organizations of the Republicans and other causes.

Governor Nash is re-elected by 60,000 plurality, with both houses of the legislature safely Republican.

In Cincinnati the Southern railway lease and the proposition to issue over \$20,000 in bonds for the construction of terminals for the road were both carried by a majority of over 25,000.

Massachusetts.

Boston, Nov. 6.—With no state or national issues and but few local contests to arouse interest, there were more ballots cast in the state election yesterday than in any off year in the history of the state. The total vote exceeded 300,000. The Republicans had no difficulty in carrying the state. W. Murray Crane, of Dalton, being elected

governor the third time by practically the same majority as when he first ran for the office in 1889.

The state legislature of 1902 will be strongly Republican, although the Democrats gained a few votes.

W. Murray Crane (R.) was re-elected governor of Massachusetts for the third time by a plurality of 70,408.

Iowa.

Des Moines, Nov. 6.—With a marked falling off in the vote throughout the state the loss in some precincts being 40 and 50 per cent. in the total vote, and the average loss for the state being one-fifth the total of two years ago, A. B. Cummins, the Republican candidate has been elected by a plurality of 90,000, the largest ever given a governor in this state.

The entire Republican state ticket is elected by similar pluralities, and some extraordinary gains have been made.

Maryland.

Baltimore, Nov. 6.—There was a tremendous falling off in the vote both in the city and the counties and the Democrats have been victorious in both city and state. No more than 75,000 votes have been polled in Baltimore as against 110,000 cast two years ago at the municipal elections.

The Republicans have carried Baltimore by 5,000. They also carried three legislative districts in Baltimore city.

Nebraska.

Lincoln, Nov. 6.—Judge Sedgwick (R.) has been elected by as large a majority as that given William McKinley a year ago. Chairman De France, of the Fusion committee, had no statement to give out.

Judge Sedgwick's majority in the state is 10,000.

Kentucky.

Louisville, Nov. 6.—The Democrats will have increased majorities in both houses of the next general assembly which will elect a successor to United States Senator Deboe.

Colorado.

Denver, Nov. 6.—The entire Democratic ticket is elected by from 2,000 to 5,000 plurality. Some of the Democratic candidates were scratched heavily, but all are elected.

NEW JERSEY REPUBLICAN

Franklin Murphy Elected Governor By 10,000 Plurality.

Trenton, Nov. 6.—Franklin Murphy (R.) has been elected governor by about 10,000 plurality. Returns from the different counties show most of them as given about the same pluralities as those of three years ago when Voorhees (R.) was elected in the entire state by 5,439 plurality. One of the exceptions is Essex county which gave Voorhees 4,837 and was carried by Murphy by from 8,000 to 10,000.

The two houses of the legislature will be Republican.

Seymour (D.) for governor lost his own district. The vote stood: Murphy (R.) 343; Seymour, 197. This is the normal vote of the district.

Essex county has gone for Murphy (R.) for governor by probably 8,000. The scattering returns show that Murphy has run ahead of the Republican vote of three years ago.

The Republicans elect strong majorities in both houses of the legislature. The greatest surprise of the day was in Warren county, which elected a Republican to the assembly, which never occurred before.

The legislative bodies will stand as follows:

Assembly—Republicans, 45; Democrats, 15; Republican majority, 30.

Senate—Republicans, 17; Democrats, 4. Republican majority, 13.

Republican majority on joint ballot, 43.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BURNED

Large Quantities of Grain Destroyed By Fire.

Port Huron, Mich., Nov. 5.—Fire last night destroyed the large adjoining grain elevators owned by the Botsford Elevator Company, entailing a loss of \$373,000. There were 171,000 bushels of wheat, 90,000 bushels of corn and 14,000 bushels of oats in the building, and the grain was all destroyed. The grain was fully insured.

The steamer Spokane, from Chicago, was unloading grain when the fire started and was only saved by the heroic efforts of her crew. One residence nearby was also burned.

The elevators were to have been used as one of the storage points in the projected through grain route of the Grand Trunk Railroad system from Duluth, Minn., to Leath, Sept. 1904.

RESUSCITATION BY HEAT

A SOVEREIGN REMEDY FOR USE IN SUSPENDED ANIMATION CASES.

Dr. T. S. Lambert's Method of Treating Persons Supposed to Be Drowned Is to Apply Heat to the Surface of the Body—Some Remarkable Cases.

We often read of people supposed to be drowned that were soon taken from the water, but life was extinct, writes Henry M. Dean, of Readsville, in a letter to the Boston Transcript. If, as I believe, such persons could have been easily resuscitated had those present known what to do, such accounts are most distressing.

In 1879 Dr. T. S. Lambert, of New York City, made public in a little book a new method of resuscitation, which has received surprisingly little attention. Dr. Lambert unfortunately mingled with his practical directions much superfluous theorizing, but the sensible person can easily understand his main contention.

His sovereign remedy for suspended animation caused by strangulation is the application of heat to the surface of the body. He insists that there is little or no water in the lungs of a drowned person, and that autopsy shows this. He affirms that the epiglottis in such cases closes automatically upon the windpipe. Hence, the first thing to do is simply to lay the body for a moment on its face and let the water drain from the mouth and nose. Then turn it over and wrap the whole body, except nose and mouth, in many cloths, and then pour constantly upon it water as hot as one's hand can bear. Rubbing is needless or worse.

Some of Dr. Lambert's remarkable accounts will make my meaning clear. Thus, a black boy fifteen years old fell early one morning into the waters of the harbor at Havana and was taken out apparently dead. He was laid on the roof of a house, a physician called, and for an hour or more the usual means of resuscitation were tried in vain. He was then left on the roof, exposed to the fierce heat of a tropical sun. Five or six hours later the coffin was ready, and two men went to the roof to bring the body, but found the boy alive and very little worse for his adventure.

A man was taken out of the East River at Forty-fourth street, New York, who had apparently been under water for some time. He was laid on the grass near by under a blazing summer sun. After several hours the police took him on a stretcher to the station, where it was noticed that his heart was beating. A brisk rubbing of his ears soon restored him to life.

A boy of thirteen years, living in Chillicothe, Ohio, rode a horse into a river, where the horse, stumbling, threw him into the water. The groom, who was with the boy, succeeded at length in getting the boy out in an apparently lifeless condition, but was so horrified that he did not obtain help for fully half an hour. Then the family physician came, who wrapped the body in blankets as hot as he could make them, renewing them constantly. In fifteen minutes the boy gave a faint sigh, then a feeble groan, and in ten minutes more was fully restored to consciousness.

Dr. Lambert was once a passenger on a steamer which was leaving Cleveland for Buffalo. About 8 o'clock p. m. a deckhand fell into the water, and his body was not recovered until a little after 9 o'clock, and was then rolled on a barrel, etc., till about 10 o'clock. Then the captain came to Dr. Lambert and asked if anything more could be done. The doctor remembered some remarkable resuscitations of animals by heat, which he had witnessed when a boy, but had then never experimented with heat upon drowned human beings. But the captain agreed with him that it could do no harm to try. Dr. Lambert swathed the body in wet sheets and kept them as hot as his hands could bear. At about 11 o'clock he detected a feeble and infrequent pulse. After about five minutes more there came a gasp, and at length another. The pulse and breath became more frequent, and at 12 o'clock the man was conscious and spoke. About 1 o'clock the man put on his clothes and walked off to bed. The next morning the man, though very cross, was about his work as usual.

And this treatment has also been found effective with infants that have never breathed and persons strangled by hanging.

Dr. Lambert's theory is that the cessation of respiration and circulation is not necessarily death at all, but simply nature's method of preserving life until the heat needed to warm the blood and stimulate the nerve centres can be supplied from without. It is better that cold blood should not circulate. And this state, when there is no paralysis from fright or shock, and there was robust health, may persist for a long time.

However this may be, the method suggested has one great merit. It is not exclusive. Those who have more faith in other methods may try them and if they fail may resort to this.

And the bare possibility that these things are so should command for them thoughtful consideration and the widest publication.

A DOTTING FATHER.

Sent His Son Away on a Little Excursion With Salutary Results.

A doting Washington avenue father administered interesting punishment to his wayward son the other evening when the latter was taken home by a party of friends, intoxicated.

The young man was in a passive condition. He could walk a little with support, but he couldn't supply the support himself. His cognizance of what was taking place around him was very indefinite.

Soon as he was received by his father the latter ordered a carriage and drove his boy to Union Station. On the way he took all the money out of his pockets.

Upon arriving at the station he purchased a ticket and a berth to Chicago. He gave the former to the conductor of a train and he saw that the young man was put to bed in the proper berth.

Then he returned to his home.

Next day a mail came over the wires from Chicago.

The young man was stranded in the Windy City, and had no friends or acquaintances there. All this he told in the telegram.

"What are you doing in Chicago?" wired the father back in answer.

Back came a confession that his spreeing companions, who had a distorted idea about jokes, had put him on a Chicago train without money.

"The plan is working fine," said the father to himself. "I will let him think about the 'joke' a little longer."

The wayward son was given just five days to think—five days of hungry stomach, outdoor sleeping and strenuous life stunts. Then the doting father sent him money upon which to return.

Now the young man, remembering his thrilling experience and confidently believing his friends were responsible for it, has "cut out the old crowd," to use his own expression, and is on the "water wagon."

The doting father says he may tell the boy the "joke" some day when there is no danger that he may be driven to drink again by it.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

WISE WORDS.

Polish is not purity.

Roses need no rouge.

The love of the law leads to liberty in it.

The loss by grinding is the gain of the axe.

Temperature often depends on temperament.

A traitor is not he who fails but he who flees.

When life will not bear grain dig in it for gold.

Self is the shortest and the deepest definition of sin.

The spoils of avarice build the tomb of all the virtues.

Love's softest words often have the blindest echoes.

It is always easier to praise virtue than to pursue it.

Big words do not always carry great weight of meaning.

Sympathy and sincerity are the sister keys to all hearts.

Except life be deepened its widening will be its weakening.

The advice that is dear as a gift will be dangerous as a guide.

A slippery character will not insure you against friction in life.

All agree that it is more blessed to give than it is to receive advice.

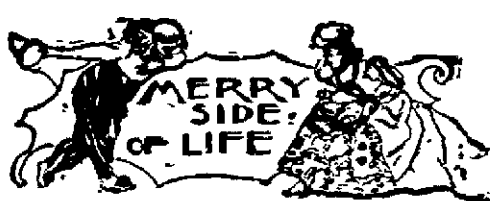
No man will ever be wise who is unwilling to be esteemed a fool.—Ram's Horn.

Something New in Mechanics.

Great is the humor of woman—when she doesn't mean it. Great is the nerve of woman—when she doesn't need it. And great are the nerves of woman—when it so pleases her. This combination is blamable for the following: A very pretty girl sat in a Long Island railroad train en route for Manhattan Beach. Suddenly the whistle blew. It is perhaps not necessary to say that a Long Island railroad whistle is more efficacious than otherwise. It is tuned to the key of W and is operated with a great diapason, giving out a different brand of yelping shriek than anything known to nature. To repeat the whistle whistled. "Oooww," cried the pretty girl. "Isn't that awful? I should think the railroad company would have these things oiled. It is an outrage." Her companion had often heard of whistling whistles, but never heard before of oiling them. Think it over.—Brooklyn Times.

Fifteen-Year Back Subscription.

The Indianian, of Warsaw, sued a fellow who owed it for a fifteen-year service. The delinquent had been getting the paper these many years without paying a cent. Then, when haled before a court, he declared he had ordered it but for four months. The judge, just as Portia, ruled that as he accepted the paper week by week he should pay for it, and pay he did. Still, one is led to wonder what kind of a publisher it is who would credit a man for so many years.



Our Tenses.

If it is strive, strove, striven,
And swim, swam, swum,
Why not wive, wove, wiven
And trim, tram, tram?

Since it is sing, sang, sung,
Though not dive, dove, diven,
Why not wing, wung, wung,
When it's drive, drove, driven?
—New York Press.

There Are Different Kinds.

"Smiggins has bought an automobile."

"That so? What kind is it, a buzzer, a puffer or a snorter?"—Puck.

Known by the World.

"Harry, here's a good article on 'The Secret of Baldness.'"

"Huh—baldness is no secret."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Something to Her Advantage.

"In Russia woman is man's equal."

"Well, gracious goodness, Harriet— isn't the United States good enough for you? Here woman is man's superior."

Regulated by Circumstances.

Dorothy—"Katharine, I don't see how you could be so unmoved when those people were in such deep grief."

Katharine—"Dorothy, I wanted to cry awfully, but I had forgotten my handkerchief."

Adoration.

"Oh, yes, he adores me. I've known it for a fortnight."

"Then, what's bothering you?"

"What's bothering me? Why, I've got to wait for him to find it out!"—Brooklyn Life.

A Mental Vacuum.

"Haven't you any positive opinions on any subject?"

"No; by not having positive opinions, you see, a man doesn't have to wear himself out backing them up."—Detroit Free Press.

A Goddess Avenged.

The mermaid read the story in the newspapers that Venice was gradually sinking into the sea.

"It is the revenge of time," said Neptune, "for taking Venus from the ocean."—Marine Journal.

Domestic Difference.

Mrs. Enpeck—"James, you are good on language; what is the difference between exported and transported?"

Mr. Enpeck—"Why, my dear, if you should go to England you would be exported, and I—well, I would be transported."—Sunny South.

Science Set at Naught.

"Mosquitoes give us malaria, and malaria robs us of energy."

"Oh, I don't know; when a mosquito bites me I at once feel great increase of energy, and hop around like mad until I get a slap at him."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Annoys the Hotels.

"I'll get even with the proprietor of that hotel in some way," he announced.

"You can do it easily, too," answered his friend.

"How?" he asked.

"Commit suicide in his hotel. That always annoys them."—Chicago Post.

The Reason.

"If I stand on my head the blood all rushes to my head, doesn't it?"

No one ventured to contradict him.

"Now," he continued, triumphantly, "when I stand on my feet, why doesn't the blood all rush into my feet?"

"Because," replied Hostetter McGinnis, "your feet are not empty."—Tribune.

The Same Boat.

The proud girl scorned my suit. She was rich, I was poor.

But the next day her father lost all. "We are in the same boat, now?" said I, jeeringly, but politely.

"Yes, but of course, there are first and second cabins," said she, shivering, however, as if she something mis-doubted.—Detroit Free Press.

Not to Be Deceived.

"That man," said the farce-comedian, "is an imposter."

"How do you know?"

"He gave me his card, which shows that he's known as Professor Bluggs. But by conversation with him I have learned that he can't sing, dance, box nor play music. What right has a man like that calling himself professor?"—Washington Star.

Resourceful.

"There was one occasion," said the train robber, who was exchanging reminiscences with his companions, "when I came pretty near letting a chance go by."

"But your presence of mind saved you?"

"Exactly. I boarded a train and discovered that I had carelessly left all my firearms behind me. But the Black Raven Ranger was not to be daunted. I took the porter's white jacket and whisk broom. It was a little slow, but I got all there was before I quit."

TO KEEP FISH FRESH.

Some Useful Hints for the Disciples of Isaac Walton.

Among the people of the better class an unreasoning prejudice against the smell and taste of fresh fish bars it from their tables without giving it a fair trial or making the slightest attempt to cultivate a liking for it. Properly handled after its capture and knowingly cooked its wholesomeness cannot be doubted, and served tastefully it certainly presents an inviting appearance on the table.

The commonest methods of its handling in preparation for retail sale are faulty in the extreme. Its freshness, firmness and flavor are deteriorated by the ice as generally used in packing, which hastens decay the moisture favoring the development of putrefaction. The pressing of the fish in close packing softens the muscles and induces putrefaction of the flesh. The melting of the ice quickly contaminates fish packed in unclean barrels and boxes.

Careful scientific investigations at the Biological laboratory of the United States fish commission at Wood's Hole for the purpose of ascertaining to what degree fish are spoiled by carelessness, filth and bad packing demonstrate:

That putrefaction takes place more rapidly if the entrails are not removed.

That moisture hastens decay.

That free access of air retards putrefaction.

That if the head and intestines are removed and the blood completely drained by suspension by the tail the fish will remain sweet for a considerable time without ice. In all cases bruising or rupture of the muscular tissue must be avoided by careful handling. And that the utmost care in handling pays well is illustrated by the well-known fact that certain shipments of shad from North Carolina bring from 25 to 40 percent more than other shad from the same locality.

In devising methods for mitigating the evils mentioned experiments were made with various solutions in order to determine how best to retard putrefaction. One only proved entirely satisfactory. It was a 3 percent solution of boric acid in sea water, which is not a preservative, but used simply as an agent of cleanliness. The abdominal cavity—entrails, of course, removed—is washed with a sponge dipped in the solution. As a proof of its efficacy it is said that 24 squeegee (weak-fish), which is a fish quickly deteriorating after capture, were merely sponged and closely packed in a box in cloudy, foggy weather, with temperature from 74 to 84 degrees, and 24 hours afterward were found to be without odor, eyes clear, and so firm and hard that a native fisherman could not easily be convinced that they had been kept 24 hours without ice. Almost no trace of the solution was found in the flesh, and its employment can have no injurious effect upon the consumer.

Never take a fish from the hook and toss it down onto the bottom of the boat or upon the ground to die a lingering gasping death which must necessarily impair its edible qualities. Merely kill your capture at once, and do your selves a service.—Field and Stream.

The Mole-Catchers of England.

Once or twice there have been notes here respecting the disappearance from the south of England of the professional mole-catcher. A friend has been making, he tells me, quite an exhaustive inquiry into the matter, says a writer in the London Express. He cannot hear of any man who styles himself "mole-catcher" pure and simple in any of the following counties: Sussex, Surrey, Wilts, Dorset, Hants, Somerset, Gloucestershire, Herts, Berks, Devon, Kent, Middlesex or Cornwall.

Yet he says that in the midlands and the north there is still a good sprinkling of professional mole-catchers, who style themselves so. He has discovered seven in Northumberland, while Durham, Cumberland and Westmoreland each has one or two. In Lincolnshire he has found four, in Derby three, in Leicestershire two.

The Noise of Animals.

The roar of a lion can be heard farther than the sound of any other living creature. Next comes the cry of a hyena, and then the hoot of an owl. After these the panther and the jackal. The donkey can be heard 50 times farther than the horse and the cat 10 times farther than the dog. Strange as it may seem, the cry of a hare can be heard farther than that of either the cat or the dog.

Doesn't Know One from the Other.

He—You appear to be alarmingly ignorant in horticulture. I'm afraid you hardly know one flower from another.

She—Guess you're about right. Not even graham from white.—Boston Transcript.

Some judges indulge in epigrams while others are fond of long sentences.



Battleships Massachusetts, Alabama and Kearsarge to be equipped for wireless telegraphy.

A \$90,000 electric lighting system is to be installed in the Church of Notre Dame in Paris. Heretofore the massive edifice has received its truly "dim religious light" from wax candles. It was feared that gas would damage the paintings and walls.

People often wonder why a thing that is a success on a small scale is often a failure when tried on a large scale. M. Nagell has recently been weighing bacteria, and he finds that they average about one-tenth-thousand-millionth of a milligram. The length of a generation is fifteen to forty minutes, and in seven days, if there were no limits to such expansion, a single germ would produce 4770 billions, which would weigh 7500 tons. Fortunately the rule of reproduction does not apply on such a large scale, for various natural checks result in keeping down the bacterial growth.

Aided by a special fund presented by a friend of the American Museum, says Science, Professor Osborn has sent out two expeditions especially in search of fossil horses—one to Texas and one to Eastern Colorado. Word has been received at the museum that the very first discovery made by the Texas party included a deposit of skulls of the three-toed horse, Protohippus, associated with parts of the limbs, feet and backbone. The find is an especially important one for the study of the evolution of the canine species. The Protohippus is thought to be the immediate successor of the true horse.

One of the methods of protecting broad grasslands from fire is to burn a swath called a "fire guard" around the area to be protected. A Montana stockman suggests that this offers a good opportunity for inventors to devise a machine which, passing over the ground like a horse rake, shall burn the grass clean from a space about eight or ten feet in width. Already an apparatus of this kind has been invented, using gasoline to set the grass on fire and a train of steel brushes to extinguish it before it has spread beyond the proper limits, but the stockman thinks that a cheaper machine can be made. "Fire guards," fifty miles or more in length, are desirable.

The loftiest engine room in the world is that located in a new cold storage warehouse in Chicago. Instead of following the conventional plan of placing the boilers and engines in basement they are to occupy space in the top story of the building 100 feet from the ground. This was done in order to prevent the heat rising through the cold storage rooms. The power equipment with ammonia machines, etc., weigh over 500 tons, which, when in full blast, would wreck an ordinary building. Hence special foundations were made for the structure, which rests upon 1800 piles driven sixty feet into the ground. Oil is used for fuel and electricity will be the motive power.

A French writer, Henri Coupin, says that the fact that, notwithstanding their simplicity, the songs of the birds cannot be imitated with musical instruments arises from the impossibility of reproducing their peculiar timbre. The notes of birds, while corresponding with our musical scale, also include vibrations occupying the intervals between our notes. The duration of birds' songs is usually very short, two or three seconds for thrushes and chaffinches, four or five seconds for blackcaps, but from two to five minutes for the lark. M. Coupin remarks that while one in every ten species of European bird is tuneful, the proportion diminishes to only one in a thousand among the gorgeously clad birds of the tropics.

Airship Possibilities.

If this Frenchman's airship is perfected the fancy of Mortimer Collins may no longer be described as purely whimsical. In "Squire Slicester's Whim," which was published in 1873, Mr. Achille Gilet steers his balloon from Guernsey to the English coast and descends on the Squire's estate.

"Very impertinent," said the Squire. "They are trespassing already. They ignore the important fact that the air above my manor is as much mine as the earth underneath."

"Ah, if balloons should become general," said Simonet, "that consideration would generate lawsuits. You would have to fence your plot of air, and set spring guns and man traps."—Boston Journal.

An Ancient Petroleum Spring.

In Zante, one of the Ionian Islands, there is a petroleum spring which has been known for nearly 3000 years. It is mentioned by Herodotus.

MT. Everest Has Never Been Climbed.
If you thirst for something really new, if you want to do something which has never been done before, here is a chance for you. Climb Mount Everest. Its height is 29,002 feet, and you will not find anything in the nature of a paper bag on its snow-capped summit, for the excursionist has not reached there yet. The highest point to which man has so far climbed is 23,393 feet. This is the height of Aconcagua, the loftiest summit of the main cordillera of the Andes. This point was reached by the guide Matthias Zurbriggen and Mr. Vines, two members of the expedition that went out in 1897 under Mr. E. A. Fitzgerald. Before this the record was held by Sir William Martin Conway's expedition, which in 1892 climbed a mountain in the Karakoram Himalayas just 22,600 feet high.

Discipline for a Dissenter.
Natives of the island of St. Kilda, in the Hebrides, have a very drastic method of signifying their disapproval of those who differ from them. According to a telegram which has just reached Glasgow, they have for the second time refused to allow provisions to be landed for the Rev. Mr. Fiddes, who has excited their wrath by joining the United Free church. As the trip to the island was the last of the season, it looks as if Mr. Fiddes is to be left without his usual winter supplies from the mainland. The church cannot, of course, allow its representative to remain in his present plight, and something in the form of a relief expedition will probably be organized.

No More Civil War Presidents.
The transfer of the Presidency from McKinley to Roosevelt doubtless marks the end of the Civil War Presidents; every Republican elected to that office since Lincoln had been a Union soldier, as was Major McKinley. Colonel Roosevelt belongs to a later generation, and it is doubtful if in future nominations the party can find its leaders among those who participated in the war for the preservation of the Union.

New Railway for Malaysia.
A new and important link in the railway systems of the British Empire is under contemplation whereby the Federated States of Malaysia will be placed in direct communication by land with Singapore. A railway is now in course of construction across the island of Singapore to a point exactly opposite the town of Johore. This railway will be open to traffic next June.

The longest bridge in the world is the Lion Bridge, near Sangang, China. It extends 5 1/2 miles over an arm of the Yellow Sea, and is supported by 300 huge stone arches. The roadway is 70 feet above the water, and is enclosed in an iron net work.

Nothing Equals St. Jacobs Oil.
For Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Cramp, Pleurisy, Lumbago, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Soreness, Bruises, Toothache, Headache, Backache, Feetache, Pains in the Chest, Pains in the Back, Pains in the Shoulders, Pains in the Limbs, and all bodily aches and pains, it acts like magic. Safe, sure and never failing.

The Oregon Pine Needle factory is said to be the only one outside of Germany.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Truth is stranger than fiction because it is so much more rare.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAKUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

One way to have a housewarming is to put in lots of coal.

The careless actor and the careless fisherman have not much in common, but they resemble each other when they forget their lines.

Each package of PUTNAM FADELESS DYE colors either Silk, Wool or Cotton perfectly at one boiling. Sold by all druggists.

It is said that the Japanese Emperor has \$2,000,000 to gratify his desire for entertainment.

It's easier to put up with the prodigal son than to put up for him.

How's This?
We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CENNET & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cennet for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TEAL, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Best For the Bowels.
No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCAETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCAETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

Primrose was at first the prime rose, or the first rose that opened in spring.

SOZODONT for the TEETH 25c

ANIMALS I HAVE KNOWN.

THE CLOTHES-HORSE.
This angular and ribby steed is famed for neither grace nor speed. And yet its worth is recognized. When once a week 'tis exercised, For maidens then upon it place The trappings of the human race.

THE FIRE-DOGS.
Upon the hearth these faithful dogs Guard zealously the blazing logs. They boast a lengthy pedigree Of ancient English ancestry. Their breed is growing very rare; I am in luck to own a pair.

THE MONKEY-WRENCH.
T'ron art, to womankind at least, A wily and unfriendly beast, Elusive, slippery and wild, Although with man thou'rt tame and mild, Since thou to him art such a friend, Perhaps from monkeys men descend.

THE SEWING-BEE.
This is, in truth, a busy bee! It hums about the family tree. To sting it oftentimes contrives, And on a dish of gossip thrives. Whene'er its baleful buzz I hear, If possible I disappear.

—Jeannie Betts Hartwick, in Century.



"What do you think of this idea of destroying the mosquito with oil?" "Grude, isn't it?"—Cleveland Plain-Dealer.

The Barber—"Does this razor hurt your face?" The Victim—"Yes, doesn't it hurt your business?"—Yonkers Statesman.

"Truth," said the aged historian, "is stranger than fiction, but it isn't anything like as lucrative as historical fiction."—Puck.

Stern Pater—"Johnny, what must you do first of all to have your sins forgiven?" Johnny—"Commit the sins."—Yale Record.

Manager—"You say that your play is a novelty: how so?" Playwright—"The first act doesn't open with a servant dusting the furniture."—Tit-Bits.

Full many a man who poses as A cynic or a skeptic Upon analysis will prove To be a plain dyspeptic.

—Philadelphia Record.
Tough Party (in hardware store)—"I want to buy a dog muzzle, see?" Clerk (affably)—"All right, sir. What size do you wear?"—University of Chicago Weekly.

Callow—"When a fellow shaves himself is it necessary to shave up against the grain?" Sallow—"What do you want to know for? You'll only have to shave down."—Philadelphia Press.

My love is like the red, red rose that fills The flower stores to a rate extensive; She's pretty, sweet, and, as I foot the bills, I realize she's likewise as expensive.

—Puck.
"Experience," said Uncle Eben, "is a v'ry pow'ful teacher, but you wants to look out foh her. It doesn't do de sallow no good to know whah de rock is affuh he has done run into it."—Washington Star.

"Gracious!" cried the little mosquito. "Just look at me, I'm turning blue." "That's what you get for biting those aristocrats," said the mother mosquito, who had had vast experience.—Philadelphia Record.

Joakley—"He used to be a newspaper man, but a rich uncle left him a small fortune." Coakley—"But I understand that wasn't to make any difference." Joakley—"O yes. He's a journalist now."—Philadelphia Press.

First Policeman—"Why is the street so blocked? Nobody told me about this procession. What is it?" Second Policeman—"It's the reporters of the city going to see a naval officer who won't talk."—Boston Transcript.

She—"I thought that the Rev. Mr. Crossroads was expecting a call to a city church." He—"So he was, but after the members of the city church heard his trial sermon they came to the conclusion that he had missed his calling."—Smart Set.

Marconi's Motor Carriage.
Marconi has a motor carriage which is equipped with a folding cylinder on top of the car and devices for the transmission of wireless telegraphic signalling. Motor cars fitted with this device are to be used in the forthcoming military maneuvers in Europe. All British battleships and cruisers in commission for home stations, and all vessels being prepared for the reserve, training and channel squadrons are to be fitted with wireless telegraphy apparatus. All future battleships and cruisers sent to the Mediterranean are also to be so equipped.—Electricity.

In a Cape Town Car.
Here is another illustration of American enterprise. A citizen of St. Louis was in Cape Town, South Africa, recently, and he happened to ride, one day, in an electric car there with eight other Americans, each from a different part of this country. The car in which they rode was made in Philadelphia, the rails of the track were made in Pittsburgh; the motor was made in Lynn; the motorman was from San Francisco and the conductor from Boston. This was more than a coincidence—it was a practical illustration of our spreading.

More Bridges, Less Pearls.

Mr. Baring Gould says that in old times pearls were found in the Severn, and British pearls were much esteemed. Horses and cattle were driven across the fords, and they trampled on, bruised and broke the mussel shells that lay there—then the crushed mussels in their pain exuded the matter that formed the pearls. Now that bridges have been built to span the river no more pearls have been found in it, for though there are mussels still in the shallow water they remain only mussels; they produce no longer pearls, because they are no longer bruised and broken.

Wrenched Foot and Ankle Cured by St. Jacobs Oil.

GENTLEMAN—A short time ago I severely wrenched my foot and ankle. The injury was very painful, and the consequent inconvenience (being obliged to keep to business) was very trying. A friend recommended St. Jacobs Oil, and I take great pleasure in informing you that one application was sufficient to effect a complete cure. To a busy man so simple and effective a remedy is invaluable, and I shall lose no opportunity of suggesting the use of St. Jacobs Oil. Yours truly, Henry J. Doirs, Manager, The Cycles Co., London, England.

St. Jacobs Oil is safe and sure and never failing. Conquers pain.

Osborne House in the Isle of Wight, Queen Victoria's favorite residence, is to be the home of the Duke of Cornwall and York when he returns from his trip to the colonies.

A collector is responsible for the statement that men of promise generally become men of note.

FIT permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. 52 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 331 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Because a man's a barber that gives him no license to lather his wife.

Sozodont

Good for Bad Teeth
Not Bad for Good Teeth

Sozodont 25c
Sozodont Tooth Powder 25c
Large Liquid and Powder 75c

HALL & RUCKEL, New York.

DON'T GET WET!
THE ORIGINAL
TOWER'S
FISH BRAND
OILED CLOTHING
IS SURE PROTECTION
IN WET WEATHER.
ON SALE EVERYWHERE.
CATALOGUES FREE
SHOWING FULL LINE OF GARMENTS AND HATS.
A. J. TOWER CO., BOSTON, MASS.

\$3.00 W. L. DOUGLAS \$3.50
SHOES
UNION MADE.

For More Than a Quarter of a Century the reputation of W. L. Douglas \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes for style, comfort and wear has excelled all other makes sold at these prices. This excellent reputation has been won by merit alone. W. L. Douglas shoes have to give better satisfaction than other \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes because his reputation for the best \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes must be maintained. The standard has always been placed so high that the wearer receives more value for his money in the W. L. Douglas \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes than he can get elsewhere. W. L. Douglas sells more \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers. W. L. Douglas \$4.00 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price.



W. L. Douglas \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes are made of the same high grade leathers used in \$5 and \$6 shoes and are just as good.
Sold by the best shoe dealers everywhere. Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom.
How to Order by Mail.—If W. L. Douglas shoes are not sold in your town, send order direct to factory. Shoes sent anywhere on receipt of price and 25c. additional for carriage. My custom department will make you a pair that will equal \$5 and \$6 custom made shoes in style, fit and wear. Take measurements of foot as shown on model: state style desired; size and width; usually plain or cap toe; heavy, medium or light sole. A fit guaranteed. Try a pair.

Fast Color Eyelets need. Catalog free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

SOZODONT Tooth Powder 25c

A Cough

"I have made a most thorough trial of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and am prepared to say that for all diseases of the lungs it never disappoints."

J. Early Finley, Ironton, O.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral won't cure rheumatism; we never said it would. It won't cure dyspepsia; we never claimed it. But it will cure coughs and colds of all kinds. We first said this sixty years ago; we've been saying it ever since.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., \$1. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We are willing. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Your Tongue

If it's coated, your stomach is bad, your liver is out of order. Ayer's Pills will clean your tongue, cure your dyspepsia, make your liver right. Easy to take, easy to operate.

25c. All druggists.

Want your mustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use **BUCKINGHAM'S DYE** for the Whiskers

Rural Night Telegrams in England.

The British postoffice is about to try the experiment of giving the rural districts the benefit of a night service of telegrams. At present all rural districts are shut out from telegraphic communication with the outside world from 8 p. m. till 8 a. m. next morning. The experiment, however, is to be a cautious one. It is only to be tried in villages where the parish council ask for it and are willing to pay a guarantee fee against loss, and it is to be weighted with the charge of a late fee for delivery on each message.

ASTHMA-HAY FEVER

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Address DR. TAFT, 79 E. 130th ST., N.Y. CITY

\$900 TO \$1500 A YEAR

We want intelligent Men and Women as Traveling Representatives or Local Managers; salary \$900 to \$1500 a year and all expenses, according to experience and ability. We also want local representatives; salary \$9 to \$15 a week and commission, depending upon the time devoted. Send stamp for full particulars and state position preferred. Address, Dept. B, THE BELL COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau. Systematic, efficient, disinterested, claims advocates.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment free. Dr. H. E. GREEN'S HOME, Box 8, Atlanta, Ga.

"The Sauce that made West Point famous!" **McILHENNY'S TABASCO.**

P. O. No. 49, N. Y.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

Millions

USE



MILLIONS of Women Use CUTICURA SOAP, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used these great skin purifiers and beautifiers to use any others. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, and the BEST toilet and baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for every humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most stubborn, disgusting, itching, burning, and scaly skin, scalp, and blood humours, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. British and Colonial Corporation, Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 8, 1901.

Miss Gitt Wins Her Case.

The jury in York county court, in the case of Miss Margaret S. Gitt, of near this place, against the Hanover School District, by direction of the court rendered a verdict in favor of Miss Gitt, fixing the damages at \$347.97, and placing the costs on the school district.

Miss Gitt was a witness and related that in June, 1900, she was employed by the Hanover school board as an assistant in the High School of Hanover for the term of 9 months at \$35 per month. That on the opening of the school in September, 1900, she reported to the principal, Prof. Crostwaite, who, upon examining the certificate issued to her by Prof. Gardner, informed her that there was nothing for her to do. She says that she remained all that day and the following in a vacant room in the building willing to do any duty assigned to her. None was assigned, however, and after seeking employment elsewhere for almost five months she was forced to accept an offer to teach in the Millersville State Normal School at a salary of \$38 per month, on the 6th of February, 1901. The claim presented by her as against the Hanover school district was for \$342, this amount representing the loss of salary during her search for another position and also the difference between the Millersville and Hanover salaries from the time of her employment at Millersville to the end of the Hanover school term.

Under cross-examination the plaintiff said that on accepting the position in Hanover she had been notified by the board that she would be required to teach in the branches enumerated in a State law passed in 1896, regulating the establishment of high schools. None of these branches appeared on Miss Gitt's certificate.

The School Board contended that there never was any binding contract, as there was no mutual agreement between them as to the duties of the teacher. The court decided that as the course of studies in the High School had been adopted in 1896, the School Board was aware of what Miss Gitt lacked when they elected her to the position.

The minutes of the School Board were put in evidence and identified by Dr. O. T. Everhart, the secretary, who also testified that the minutes were approved at the next meeting of the Board.

The letter of Dr. Everhart notifying Miss Gitt of her election and her reply accepting the position, were also admitted to prove the making of the contract.

Judge Stewart excluded all evidence relating to the requirements imposed upon Miss Gitt after her acceptance of the original offer. This left the defendant without any defense.

Farmers' Institute.

According to the Farmers' Institute Bulletin issued by the Penn'a Department of Agriculture, there will be three Farmers' Institutes held in the county this winter. The places and dates for holding same are as follows:

Fairfield, Jan. 9-10, 1902.

Biglerville, Jan. 11, 1902.

East Berlin, Jan. 13-14, 1902.

A. I. Weidner, of Arendtsville, member of the State Board of Agriculture is chairman of Institute Committees.

Geo. W. Warren, of Gettysburg, has taken charge of the Elkhorn Hotel at Bendersville.

John Koch, Jr., of Gettysburg, nearly severed the ends of the first and second fingers of his left hand, while cutting corn with a hatchet last Tuesday.

Harold the little son of Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Mumper, of Gettysburg, while playing, last week, fell and broke his right arm above the elbow.

Born—November 4, to Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Lingg, East High street, a daughter.

Mr. Benj. Noel, residing with his sister, Mrs. J. S. A. Smith, near Cedar Ridge, Mountpleasant township, had several ribs on his left side fractured by an accidental fall on Sunday.

For Sale or Rent. A Fine Home & Blacksmith Stand, on Berlin Street, Hampton. For further particulars call on or address MARY ISABEL CHRONISTER, At Jesse Cashman's, near toll-gate, New Oxford, Pa.

Mrs. Elizabeth Yeagy, widow of the late John Yeagy, died last Wednesday morning at the residence of her son-in-law, Sanford Creager, near New Chester, aged about 83 years.

Miss Maggie McClean, of Gettysburg, slipped and fell in her back yard on Sunday, cutting a large gash in her forehead. Miss McClean is certainly unfortunate having not entirely recovered from a broken ankle some time ago.

Boy Run Down by a Team.

About 4:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, as Edward Trone, the 13-year-old son of George A. Trone, of Hanover, was playing marbles with other boys in the street in front of his home, a team came driving along rapidly. The boys called quickly to young Trone to clear the way and he started to run, the driver at the same time turning aside the horse. The boy, however, was struck by a wheel and hurled to the ground. His forehead, nose and cheek were cut and bruised and his right arm and right leg were also badly bruised.

THAT THROBBING HEADACHE—Would quickly leave you, if you used Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for Sick and Nervous Headaches. They make pure blood and build up your health. Only 25 cents. Money back if not cured. Sold by Randolph Wehler druggist.

Court Items.

W. D. Sheely and Jennie Wolf, Adm'rs of Raymond J. Wolf, dec'd, discharged. Authority granted Caroline Etzler (now Swartz) to draw her share of the Henry Wolf estate from Court.

Inventory and appraisement of personal property retained by Louisa J. Smith, widow of Francis X. Smith, filed. The civil cases set for trial at the regular November term of Court which begins next Monday are the following:

Joseph Sargent, T. B. Atkins, G. W. Sargent, trading under the firm name and style of Sargent & Co., vs. S. L. Johns, H. N. Gitt, trading under the firm name and style of L. M. Alleman Hardware Co. Assumpsit.

A. H. Ebert, trading under the firm name and style of B. Ebert & Sons, vs. S. L. Johns, H. N. Gitt, trading under the firm name and style of the L. M. Alleman Hardware Co. Assumpsit.

Elmer W. Moore, Receiver of the Iron City Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Pittsburgh, vs. Wm. G. Leas, Assumpsit. Berlin Branch Railroad Co. vs. A. A. Gruver. Assumpsit.

Elmer W. Moore, Receiver of the Iron City Mutual Fire Insurance Co. vs. Catharine A. Diehl, executrix of the estate of J. R. Diehl, dec'd. Assumpsit.

Theo. Miller vs. Thomas G. Neely, Committee of Mary Ann Smith. Appeal. J. A. Tawney vs. Wm. H. Mayers. Appeal.

Lewis Ramer vs. Wm. G. Leas. Appeal.

William B. Spalding vs. Wm. B. Dell. Attachment Execution.

Sarah E. Hornberger, Claimant, vs. Helen Hendrix.

Wm. B. Spalding vs. Wm. B. Dell. Attachment Execution.

Emeline Laughman, Claimant, vs. Peter Feiser. Interpleader.

Mary Toddes, Claimant, vs. F. K. Hafner. Interpleader.

Henry C. Bishop, Claimant, vs. H. E. Rothhaupt. Interpleader.

Martha E. Group, Claimant, vs. Amelia Group.

W. H. Von Mengerinhausen vs. Borugh of East Berlin. Appeal.

Modern Surgery Surpassed.

"While suffering from a bad case of piles I consulted a physician who advised me to try a box of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve," says G. F. Carter, Atlanta, Ga. "I procured a box and was entirely cured. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is a splendid cure for piles, giving relief instantly, and I heartily recommend it to all sufferers." Surgery is unnecessary to cure piles. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve will cure any case. Cuts, burns, bruises, and all other wounds are also quickly cured by it. Beware of counterfeits. Randolph Wehler.

Notice.

The undersigned Attorney in Fact for the heirs of F. A. Noel, late of Mountpleasant township, Adams county, Pa., deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the same, to present the same properly authenticated for settlement.

F. N. NOEL, Atty., Bendersville, Pa.

Public Sale!

Saturday, November 30, 1901. The heirs of Francis A. Noel late of Mountpleasant township, Adams county, Pa. dec'd, will offer at public sale the real estate of deceased, as follows:

No. 1, A TRACT OF LAND containing 30 Acres, more or less, situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, Pa., along public road leading from Bonnevillville to Hanover, about 2 miles from the former place, adjoining lands of Levi H. Eckert, I. V. Noel and Wagonman heirs, improved with a Two-Story Frame Dwelling House, Bank Barn, and other necessary Out-buildings, Apple and Peach Orchards and other fruits on the premises. This is a desirable home and should command the attention of buyers.

No. 2, A TRACT OF LAND, containing 8 Acres, situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, Pa., about 2 miles South of Johns' mill, adjoining lands of Emanuel Reed, Francis Pohlman and others, improved with a Two-Story Dwelling House, Frame Barn, fruit trees, etc. Persons wishing to view the properties can do so by calling upon F. N. Noel residing on tract No. 1. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M., on tract No. 1, when terms will be made known by

THE HEIRS.

Also at the same time and place, the undersigned, Attorney for the heirs, will sell the following personal property of said deceased: 2 Head of Horses, good drivers and leaders, work wherever hitched, 1 Milch Cow, one 3 or 4 horse wagon, 1 self-binder in good running order, 1 mowder, also in good condition, 1 harvester, hay rake, falling-top buggy, 1 Separator and drill, grain fan, 1 Mt. Joy plow, shovel, corn fork, land roller, corn planter, grain cradle, cutting box, hay carriage, 1 spring-tooth harrow, grain shovel, iron kettle, log chain, Corn by the bushel, and many other articles not mentioned.

F. N. NOEL, Atty.

Gratitude

Always seeks to find some expression for itself, and womanly gratitude will not keep silence. Cynical people sometimes say Why do women write these testimonials to the value of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription? The answer can be put in one word, Gratitude. When, after years of agony a woman is freed from pain, when the weak woman is made strong and the sick woman well, the natural impulse is to write a word of grateful thanks for the medicine which caused the cure.



Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures diseases peculiar to women. It establishes regularity, stops weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness.

"Having used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery' during the past year," writes Mrs. Mattie Long, of Mount Valley, Perry Co., Pa. "I can truthfully recommend the medicine for all female weaknesses. I have used several bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' which I consider a great blessing to weak women. I was so nervous and discouraged that I hardly knew what to do. Your kind advice for home treatment helped me wonderfully. Thanks to Dr. Pierce."

Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure biliousness, and sick headache. They should be used in connection with "Favorite Prescription," whenever the use of a laxative is indicated.

At Private Sale.

THE undersigned, Attorney for the heirs of Emanuel Haar, dec'd, offers at private sale a Tract of Woodland, containing 7 Acres and 28 Perches, more or less, situate in Paradise township, York county, Pa., along road leading from Abbottstown to Spring Grove, about 3 miles from the former place, adjoining lands of John Alwine, Henry F. Marshall and Cornelius Jacobs. Any person wishing to view the land can do so by calling on any of the above named tenants or owners.

JOHN E. KEPNER, Atty., New Oxford, Pa.

Notice.

The undersigned Attorney in Fact for the heirs of Emanuel Haar, late of the Borough of New Oxford, Adams county, Pa., deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the same, to present the same properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN E. KEPNER.

CERTIFICATE LOST.

Certificate of Special Deposit No. 108, dated August 27, 1900, for \$400.00, issued in name of the undersigned by the Farmers & Merchants Bank, of New Oxford, Pa., has been lost. All persons are warned not to negotiate the same, as a new Certificate has been applied for.

JOHN MYERS.

REGISTER'S NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and all other persons concerned that the Administration Account hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance on THURSDAY, the 7th day of NOVEMBER, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock, A. M., viz:

101. The first and final account of Nathaniel M. Baker, Administrator of E. A. of Elizabeth Deardoff, late of Reading township, Adams co., Pa., deceased.

102. The first and final account of Walter K. Shaeff, Administrator of Andrew Polly, late of New Carlisle, Ohio, deceased.

Oct. 23, 1901, td. A. G. WEHLER, Register.

Public Sale OF WESTERN HORSES.

TUESDAY, Nov. 12, 1901, the undersigned will sell at public sale at the Eagle Hotel, New Oxford, Pa., 20 head of Western Horses, well bred and broken to work. This lot is composed of suitable horses for everybody, they range in age from 2 to 7 years, comprising good saddlers, pairs, roadsters and workers, and should command the attention of all who intend buying horses this Fall. Attend this sale before you buy as I am positive that you will be able to select a horse that will give you honest service. Will also sell a few fine, well-bred Colts. A long credit will be given. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. Terms by D. W. ANTHONY.

UNION Broom Works, NEW OXFORD, PA., T. S. Swamley, Proprietor.

I wish to inform all farmers that have BROOM CORN to sell, or brooms to be made on the shares, to come to my factory for the best made brooms. Highest price paid for broom corn. Brooms made for Wholesale and Retail trade. All work guaranteed.

DRS. KOONTZ & SHAW, THE UP-TO-DATE DENTISTS

For a Short Time Only,

We will make you a

Good Set of Teeth For \$3.

PAINLESS EXTRACTION 25c.

DRS. KOONTZ & SHAW, 19 W. MARKET STREET. - CITY BANK BUILDING, - YORK, PA.

NEW OXFORD Bargain Grocery Store.

To Stock Owners!

You can still get HORSE & CATTLE POWDER Half-price, as long as it lasts.

Glassware.—Have just received a fine lot of Glassware.

5c and 10c Counters.—Come and see the good and useful articles on our 5c and 10c counters.—Bargains.

Remember this is the place to buy Tin, Granite and Chinaware cheap.

GOODS DELIVERED TO YOUR DOOR.

Bring along your Eggs, Lard, Cured Meats, Chickens, Calves, &c., I have a retail route in the city for ALL COUNTRY PRODUCE and therefore can pay the highest price in trade. If you can't take all in trade I will pay the difference in cash at highest cash price.

E. E. FREED,

(Successor to C. E. Diehl,) Carlisle St., NEW OXFORD, PA.

Hello! :: Hello! :: Hello!

COME ONE! COME ALL!

To See The New Grocer,

CURTIS E. DIEHL,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

Foreign and Domestic Fruits,

Candy, Cigars, Ice Cream and Oyster Tobacco. Also

PARKERS ATTACHED.

S. W. CORNER CENTER SQUARE, NEW OXFORD, PA.

SPECIAL BARGAIN WEEK.

Tobacco Bargains We have an hand 30 different brands For This Week. of Chewing Tobacco at 15, 20, 25, 30 up to 60c lb. 18 different brads of Smoking tobacco at the lowest prices.

Cigars. We have 15 brands of cigars, most of them are "Union Made," at all prices.

Try our Penny Cigars.

Cigarettes. We are selling 5 kinds of cigarettes.—A bargain in paper wrapper—30 for 5c.

M. S. Hiteshow, ON THE SQUARE

DENTISTRY! Not in the Combine.

OUR PRICES.

Best Teeth.....	\$5.00	Silver Filling.....	50c
Gold Crowns.....	3.00	Vitilized Air.....	25c
Gold Filling.....	1.00	All work guaranteed 5 years.	

DR. W. W. WOGAN, The Leading Dentist, 3 S. George St. York.

HOTEL Gettysburg,

MERVILLE E. ZINN, Propr, CENTER SQUARE, - GETTYSBURG.

Having leased the above Hotel I would be pleased to have my friends call to see me when in Gettysburg.

Subscribe for the Item.

Marshall House,

ADJOINING COURT HOUSE, YORK, PA.

B. S. HEINDEL, - Proprietor.

The Bar is stocked with Choice Wines, Liquors, Beer and Fine Brands of Cigars. The Table is supplied with the Best market afford. Free Bus to and from trains, Extensive Stabling Attached to the Hotel.

THE WEAVER MANUFACTURING CO. sells Superior Grain Drills.

Other things too.

Best Cough Syrup. Cures Croup. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

TERMS—\$1.00 per annum, in advance—\$1.50 if not paid within the year. No subscription discontinued unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid. A failure to order a discontinuance at the expiration of time paid for will be considered a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at reasonable rates—liberal reduction to those who advertise by the year. JOB PRINTING of every description—from the smallest label or card to the largest handbill or poster.

FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 8, 1901.

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

FOR RENT.—A good farm. Apply at this office.

Hickory nuts are scarce and high in price this fall.

The foliage on the trees has changed and so has the foliage on the hat of the ladies hereabouts.

FOR SALE.—Young apple trees at nursery of Dr. G. P. Weaver, near New Oxford.

Born—October 31, to Mr. and Mrs. Jos Carbaugh, West High street, a daughter.

A very slight fall of snow occurred on Monday night between 11 and 12 o'clock in this vicinity.

As soon as better politics make the better classes better voters, better government will be secured.

FOR RENT.—A tenement house near Irishtown, possession April 1, 1902. Apply to Wm. Jenkins, Irishtown, Pa.

Says a wit, "Some men are so skeptical that they won't believe in chicken salad unless they see the feathers in it."

Bendersville has 70 widows and maiden ladies over 17 years of age, and only 18 bachelors, widowers and young men.

THE WEAVER MANUFACTURING CO. sells Mountville Plows. Other things too.

Charles, a little son of Mr. and Mrs. Isaiah Diller, of Philadelphia street, had his left elbow fractured while playing at school on Friday afternoon.

The increasing circulation of the ITEM indicates the increasing favor of this newspaper, and is a mark of appreciation which is exceedingly encouraging.

A. C. Rahter, formerly of Littlestown, recently a constable in Baltimore, has been removed from office by Mayor Hayes for misconduct in office.

The Henry Baker property, near Mammert's meeting house containing 12½ acres was sold on Saturday to P. M. Yobe, for the consideration of \$1,111.

FOR SALE.—A 4 horse-power upright boiler and engine, in good condition, also a good air pump and tank. For particulars call on or address

DR. G. P. WEAVER, New Oxford, Pa.

The pension of William Mummert, of McSherrystown, who served in Co. D, 76th Pennsylvania Infantry, has been increased from \$8 to \$10 a month.

A wall paper trust embracing many of the plants of the country, among them the York Wall Paper Company, will shortly be formed with a capitalization of \$16,000,000.

Tuesday, Nov. 12, D. W. Anthony will sell 20 head of fine western horses and a number of colts, at the Eagle Hotel, this place. See ad. and bills.

THE WEAVER MANUFACTURING CO. sells York Grain Drills. Other things too.

Pneumonia is now thought to be a contagious disease, and it is predicted that the time will come when the cases of this disease will be as carefully isolated as those of scarlet fever and diphtheria.

At the morning services in Redeemer's Reformed church, Littlestown, Sunday, the pastor, Rev. F. C. Seitz, announced to his congregation that he had decided to accept the call extended to him recently to become pastor of Emmanuel's Reformed congregation of Hanover, and that his resignation had been placed in the hands of the consistory of Redeemer's church. Rev. Mr. Seitz will preach his last sermons in Littlestown on Sunday, November 24, and begin his work in Hanover on Sunday, December 1.

Thankful for the appreciation shown our Millinery talent and designing in form all we have just received from the city, a handsome display of latest Winter Styles, hats, plumes, breasts, velvet ribbon, ornaments, Misses' and Children's caps, coats, novelties, notions, flannels, underwear, gloves, hosiery, silks, satins, etc. The confidence we have in our patrons encourages us to cater to the most fastidious taste as well as to the plain and unassuming, and to each and every one we extend a cordial invitation.

STEFFIE'S, Carlisle street.

Mr. Earl, who on a big wager, are walking from Boston to San Francisco, passed through this place Thursday.

By careless handling of his gun, near Chambersburg, Wednesday, Wm. B. Eckenrode, aged 55 years sent a load of shot into his right breast, killing him instantly.

Health suggestions always declare that anxiety must be avoided. But the man who has no anxieties, is as a rule of so little use to the community that he might as well be dead.

Mrs. Charles Latschaw, of York, Thursday evening gave birth to triplets, two girls and one boy. One of the girls died shortly after its birth. Mrs. Latschaw was twice before mother of twins.

A rule to show cause why a new trial should not be granted in the case of Miss Margaret L. Gitt, against the Hanover School District, was granted in court at York Monday.

No free notices will be given in this paper for the benefit of any festivals, etc., held for the purpose of raising funds. The only exception to this rule is made when printing is done at this office for the affair.

The National Hotel, on Pitt street, W. S. Olexine proprietor, has been considerably remodeled on the inside during the past few weeks, many improvements and conveniences being added. The entire building, both inside and outside, is being handsomely repainted.

Cut this out and take it to Wehler's drug store and get a free sample of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, the best physic. They cleanse and invigorate the stomach, improve the appetite and regulate the bowels. Regular size, 25c. per box.

The bans of matrimony were announced for the first time on Friday, the feast of All Saints, in St. Mary's Church, McSherrystown, between Mary Hermione Leonard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Leonard, and Linus Topper, son of Ezra G. Topper and wife, McSherrystown. Wedding Tuesday, November 12, at 7 o'clock a. m.

The large car works of Billmeyer & Small on East Market street, York, which have been idle for several years, have, it is reported, been acquired by Philadelphia capitalists, who will improve the property, besides erecting a large steel mill, and a foundry 200x60 feet adjoining the present plant.

The evangelistic services in the New Oxford M. E. church began with an excellent service last Sunday evening, and will continue for two weeks, beginning every evening at 7:30 o'clock. The pastor, Rev. V. T. Rue, extended a cordial invitation to all to come and enjoy these special services of songs, sermon and prayers.

Probably the largest excursion ever run over the Western Maryland Railroad from here to Baltimore was that of the Mite Society of St. Paul's Reformed church of this place, Thursday morning. It was the last of the season, which combined with the perfect weather, caused the large crowd. There were nearly 700 tickets sold at the different stations.

A LIBERAL OFFER.—The undersigned will give a free sample of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets to any one wanting a reliable remedy for disorders of the stomach, biliousness or constipation. This is a new remedy and a good one. Randolph Wehler.

Mr. Henry Sowers fell over dead while at work near his home at Millerstown, Perry county, on Tuesday of last week, aged 79 years, 5 months and 13 days. His death is supposed to have resulted from heart disease. Mr. Sowers was a native of Bendersville but for many years has been residing with his daughter, Mrs. Mary Pelson, in the aforesaid place.

Thieves of a daring character have been operating Plainview during last week. Some forty or fifty turkeys have been stolen. Some of those from whom turkeys were stolen are: Charles Hamm, Leander Yeagy, Judge Gulden, P. G. Cassat, H. H. Wintrobe, Levi Spangler and David Plank. Calvin Smith also had a lot of oats stolen, the thieves breaking two locks to accomplish their purpose.

ASTOUNDING DISCOVERY.—From Cooper'sville, Mich., comes word of a wonderful discovery of a pleasant tasting liquid that when used before retiring by any one troubled with a bad cough always ensures a good night's rest. "It will soon cure the cough too," writes Mrs. S. Bimelburger, "for three generations of our family have used Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and never found its equal for Coughs and Colds." It's an unrivaled life-saver when used for desperate lung diseases. Guaranteed bottles 50c and \$1.00 at Randolph Wehler's Trial bottles free.

Unclaimed Letters.

Letters remaining unclaimed in the New Oxford Post Office Nov. 1st, 1901.

J. S. Teisler, Mr. H. Arthur Hellyer, Mr. A. F. Strickler.

Persons calling for the above should state that they were advertised.

W. H. EMmert, P. M.

Mr. Fair, of Huntingtown township, who was bitten by a dog some weeks ago and taken to the Pasteur Institute at Baltimore, for treatment, returned to his home on Tuesday. The brain of the dog that bit Mr. Fair was sent to the institute and upon examination was decided to have been mad. Mr. Fair says he feels no ill effects from the bites and that the managers of the hospital guarantee that he never will need fear any bad results.

THE WEAVER MANUFACTURING CO. sells Springtooth Harrows. Other things too.

PERSONAL.

Rev. J. G. Breckel, rector of Corpus Christi Catholic Church, Chambersburg, has been transferred to Bonneauville.

Miss Emma Bauserman, of Hanover, is spending the week with Miss Eva C. Stock, Pitt street.

Mr. M. S. Hiteshew is on a business trip to Baltimore and other places. Mrs. Hiteshew and son John accompanies him.

Squire R. M. Straley, wife and daughter, of Philadelphia street, spent Thursday and Friday at the home of Mrs. Straley's parents at Bermudian. Robert went hunting on Thursday and succeeded in bagging sixteen rabbits.

Mrs. Emory Hershey and two children of West High street, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Treiber, at Midway.

Mr. Eli F. Warner, of Lincolnton, Carroll county, Md., spent several days with his brother, Mr. J. F. Warner, in this place.

W. A. Maul, wife and daughter, of Carlisle, Nevada, spent the past week with Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Sheely, Philadelphia street. Mrs. Maul is a sister of Mrs. Sheely.

Dallastown Band.

The Dallastown Silver Cornet Band, 26 pieces, arrived here on the 5:55 train Friday evening and gave a concert in Miller's Hall for the benefit of Immaculate Conception Church. Only a medium sized audience attended the concert but those that did attend expressed themselves pleased, as the different selections rendered by the band were of a high order while the rendition was in a masterly style. Before leaving for their home on Saturday morning the band played several selections in front of the Eagle Hotel which were greatly appreciated by the citizens. The people of Dallastown can feel proud of this musical organization, as it is not only composed of musicians but quiet and respectful gentlemen as well, and won the admiration of our people while here.

Wedding Arranged for Them.

Mrs. Mary E. Rowe and Mr. Cornelius Shue, both of Abbotstown, were married on Thursday, Oct. 31st, at the residence of Mrs. John P. Baldwin, 2310 Fairmount Avenue, Baltimore, by Rev. A. F. Weber, of Faith Lutheran church.

The wedding was in the nature of a "surprise party," neither of the contracting parties having intended to be married so soon. Their engagement had been announced, but the date of the wedding had not been set. They decided to pay a visit to Mrs. Rowe's daughter, Mrs. Neal Medinger, in Baltimore. She set to work when she heard of their intention, with the result that when Mrs. Rowe and Mr. Shue arrived they found minister and license awaiting them. They submitted to the arrangements, and were made man and wife. A wedding supper followed, which had also been planned by Mrs. Medinger.

Telephone Companies Consolidated.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Hanover Telephone Company was held Thursday evening, to take action on the question of the proposed consolidation of the company with several other independent companies. All the shares except eight were voted, and all the votes were in favor of the consolidation.

The companies to be consolidated and merged into one, are the Hanover Telephone Company, the Adams County Telephone Company, the Dauphin County Telephone Company, the Cumberland Valley Telephone and Telegraph Company (Chambersburg) and the Southern Pennsylvania Telephone Company, (Carlisle.) The name of the new combined company to be "The Cumberland Valley Telephone Company."

Severe Fall.

Mrs. A. M. Wagner, formerly of this place, who resides with her son, A. E. Backminster, Hanover, met with an accident Sunday morning about ten o'clock by which she was severely cut and bruised about the face. Mrs. W., while ascending the steps of the back porch, stumbled and fell, striking her face against a window sill. Her nose and forehead were badly cut, and both eyes and cheeks severely bruised. She being an aged lady makes the accident more severe. Dr. J. H. Bittinger attended her injuries.

Death's Doings.

James W. Dicks died on Thursday evening, Oct. 31, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. David Slentz, Carlisle street, after an illness of at least ten years, from asthma, aged 57 years. When a young man Mr. Dicks learned the jewelry trade and afterward learned the drug business with Dr. J. W. Smith, from whom he later purchased the drug store. Combining the drug and jewelry business he conducted the same here for about 12 years, but owing to his ill health was obliged to discontinue business about 7 years ago. He then went to live with his brother and sister, at the old Dicks homestead at Dicks' dam, about 3 miles from town, with the hope that health might be restored, but in vain. Last Spring Mr. Dicks and his sister came to town and occupied several rooms in his house on Carlisle street, where he remained until death called him home. His remains were removed to the old homestead on Friday morning, from which place the funeral was held on Sunday, services being held at the house and interment in the cemetery at Hampton, the Presbyterian minister of Gettysburg, assisted by Rev. F. Hesse, of this place, conducting the services.

Mr. Dicks is survived by five brothers and three sisters—Hon. Howard Dicks, John, Haines, Neely and Robert Dicks being the brothers, and Mrs. Thomas Neely, of near York Springs, and Misses Sadie and Mattie Dicks, at home, the sisters. Mr. Dicks was a man honored and respected by all, he was a most honorable and honest business man, upright citizen and Christian gentleman.

The pall-bearers were A. W. Himes, W. H. Emmert, Z. H. Cashman and J. W. Barnitz.

Peter G. Smith, of Mt. Rock, died Tuesday night, Oct. 29, at 11 o'clock, from a complication of diseases, aged 64 years. Mr. Smith was one of Mt. Rock's most influential men, having held the office of Justice of the Peace for eight years. He is survived by his wife and ten children—seven sons and three daughters. The funeral was held Thursday morning at 9 o'clock at Conewago Chapel, where a Requiem High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Logue, assisted by Rev. Fathers Reudter, of New Oxford, and McDermott, of Conewago. Interment was made in Conewago Chapel cemetery.

Mrs. Anna Nagle, widow of the late William Nagle, of East Berlin, died Tuesday, Oct. 29, at the Pennsylvania State Insane Asylum in Harrisburg from consumption, aged 79 years. The remains were taken to East Berlin Thursday morning, where upon arrival interment was made in East Berlin cemetery, Rev. R. H. Clare officiating.

David W. Lawrence, of Irishtown, died at 12:40 p. m. Thursday from a complication of diseases, aged 74 years. He is survived by his wife and nine children, three sons and six daughters. The sons are William and Lewis Lawrence, of Irishtown, and Joseph, of McSherrystown. The daughters are Mrs. Mary Herman, of Dikarton, Pa., Mrs. John Weaver, of Midway, Mrs. John Klunk and Mrs. Simon Elime, of McSherrystown, Mrs. John Raffensperger, of Edge Grove, and Mrs. John Martin, of Irishtown. The funeral took place at 9:30 o'clock Saturday morning, interment being made at Conewago Chapel cemetery.

Mrs. Elizabeth Klunk, widow of F. N. Klunk, of Irishtown, died at 11 a. m. Friday from a complication of diseases, aged 68 years. She is survived by two sons and four daughters. John F. and Harry M. Klunk, of Irishtown, are the sons. The daughters are Mrs. M. E. Noel, of Baltimore; Mrs. Frank Ackerman, of Irishtown; Mrs. Agnes Leivelsperger, of Edge Grove, and Mrs. Frank Kuriz, of Midway. One sister, Mrs. Frank Timmins, and a half-brother, J. M. Martin, both of Irishtown, also survive. Funeral Monday, Nov. 4, at 9 o'clock a. m. at Conewago Chapel, where a Requiem High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Logue. Interment was made in Conewago Chapel cemetery.

Christian Miller, an aged and respected citizen of East Berlin, was found dead in bed Saturday morning. He was aged about 74 years and is survived by one son, Isaac S. Miller, cashier of the East Berlin bank, and two daughters, Mrs. Edward Wolf, of Gettysburg, and Mrs. Daniel Stoner, of near Abbotstown.

Buckshot Found.

While tearing down the backbuilding of the Schmucker property in Gettysburg, recently purchased by Hon. Wm. H. Tipton, Contractor Isaiah Reindollar and his force of hands found concealed between the weatherboarding two packages of buckshot, the total weight of which was 15 pounds. The shot were evidently put there many years ago and how or why they were concealed there is a conundrum. They were in a fine state of preservation.

The Election.

The election on Tuesday was an unusually quiet one in New Oxford and a small vote was polled, which was as follows:

State Treasurer, Rep. Frank G. Harris, 45 | E. A. Coray, 80
Dem. Judge of Supreme Court, W. P. Potter 38 | H. Yerkes, 81
Prothonotary, Adam B. Black, 59 | W. E. Kapp, 63
Director of the Poor, J. C. Smith, 54 | John Unger, 65
Surveyor, O. D. McMillan, 57 | D. P. Delap, 66
For Proposed Amendment to Constitution, No. 1, 35; against, 9. No. 2, 33 for and 9 against; for No. 3, 34 for and 8 against.

IN THE COUNTY.
For State Treasurer Coray, d. has a majority of 424 over Harris, r.
For Supreme Judge, Yerkes, d. has a majority of 401 over Potter, r.
For Prothonotary, Kapp, d. has a majority of 302 over Black, r.
For Director of the Poor, Smith r, has a majority of 187 over Unger, d.
For Surveyor, Delap, d. has 81 over Nickmillan, r.

CEMENT.—GILBERT & SON have just received a car load to supply the trade at satisfactory prices. Finest line of Firearms. Ammunition and Sportmen's Supplies.

CHURCH NOTICES

First Evangelical Lutheran church. Preaching services Sunday at 7 p. m. Sunday School 9 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 p. m.; Junior C. E. at 2 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:00 o'clock.
REV. FERDINAND HESSE, Pastor.
St. Paul's Reformed church. Preaching services Sunday at 10 a. m. Sunday School 9 a. m.; C. E. Society 6 p. m.; Prayer meeting Thursday 7:00 p. m.
REV. P. E. HEIMER, Pastor.

The congregation of the Immaculate Conception will hold services in Miller's Hall next Sunday—Low Mass at 10:00 o'clock.
Sodality 6:00 p. m.; Solemn Vespers, Sermon and Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament at 6:30 p. m. in the School Hall.
REV. L. AUGUSTUS REUDTER, Pastor.
Methodist Episcopal church. Preaching services Sunday at 10 a. m. Sunday School 9 a. m.; Epworth League 6 p. m.
REV. VAUGHN T. RUE, Pastor.

Did You Know This?
Do you know that a neglected cough or cold leads to consumption? More people die from the effects of catching cold than from any other known cause. There is one remedy, and remember it only costs twenty-five cents, that has proven a safe, unfailing cure for coughs and colds. It is called Mexican Sarsaparilla. Your cough has it or will get it for you. It heals and strengthens the lungs and breathing passages, when nothing else you take seems to do you good you had better get a bottle today and read the testimonials on the wrapper.

Have You Worms?
Are you growing thin and sickly? Has your skin a pale and sallow tinge? Do you not occasionally feel a hollow sound in the pit of your stomach or queer distress in your bowels? Do you get easily vexed, nervous or dizzy? Probably you are nourishing some stomach worms, a lengthy tape worm, or else a thousand pin worms, that are devitalizing your entire system. You can expel them by taking Mother's Worm Syrup. Nothing else is so effective.

Better Health.
Better health always follows a use of Mexican Root Pills, simply because they cleanse the system of sickening and effete matter so thoroughly and completely. It is a sin to remain constipated when Mexican Root Pills only cost 25 cents a box.

The Best Pain Cure.
Is one that is absolutely safe and sure and that taken either internally or externally and coiled or applied externally will reduce swelling and subdue pain. Gooch's Quick Relief does this and only costs 25 cents.

Want to be Pretty?
Then purify your blood by taking Gooch's Sarsaparilla, the best of all blood medicines.

Pile-line Cures Piles.
Money refunded if it ever fails! ANTI-AGUA cures Chills and Fever.

MARRIED.

Nov. 3, at Idaville, by Rev. Oscar H. Gruver, Elmer G. Bricker, of Butler twp., and Miss Hattie M. Bream, of Tyrone township.

Oct. 30, at York Springs, by Rev. R. H. Cares, Thomas W. Martin, of Tower City, Pa., and Miss Cora I. Deardorff, of Bendersville.

Oct. 30, at Philadelphia, by Father Gillespie, Charles F. Wassem, formerly of Gettysburg, and Miss Mary A. O'Brien, of Philadelphia.

Oct. 31, at Steelton, by Rev. Wm. B. Cooke, John K. McIlhenny, formerly of Straban township, and Miss May Davis, of Steelton.

DIED.

Deaths free—tributes, fees, &c., 50c per line.

Oct. 31, in this place, James W. Dicks, aged 57 years.

Nov. 5, in Hamiltonban township, Peter Musselman, aged 72 years.

THE MARKETS.

NEW OXFORD.—By J. H. Cashman
Choice Wheat.....\$ 65
No. 2 ".....10
Baked ".....50
Rye.....40 1/2
Corn.....10 1/2
Oats.....22 1/2
Clover seed, per lb.....8 1/2
Timothy seed.....1.00 1/2
Timothy hay.....7.00 1/2
Rye straw.....50 1/2

THE CROWN OF DARKNESS.

BY JUDITH SPENCER.

"THE condition of our streets is positively disgraceful," thought Miss Agnew, as she gathered up her gown and proceeded to pick her way over unstable boards and loose paving stones, where the crossings once had been. It was then that she saw him first.

He was a tall and well-made man, walking somewhat slowly just ahead of her. Suddenly he stumbled and almost fell. In recovering himself he turned and paused irresolute, as if uncertain which way to go. He was now facing her and she saw his expression of helpless bewilderment, and saw, too, that he was blind.

With a sudden pity for his misfortune and predicament she advanced toward him. "Our streets are in such a chaotic condition," she said. "Will you allow me to pilot you to the opposite side?"

"I should be most grateful to you," he replied, lifting his hat. "I have not been in New York for some time and confess that I find myself decidedly at sea."

She laid her gloved hand upon his arm and kept it there until they had reached the opposite sidewalk. Then raising his hat again he thanked her and she walked swiftly on. But twice she turned and looked back at him. He had lost his confidence of bearing and was walking slowly and uncertainly, while people jostled him rudely as they passed. She wondered that a man in his condition should have ventured out in the streets alone. Then suddenly giving way to her kindly impulse she went back to him and said: "We seem to be going in the same direction; would you like me to walk beside you and point out possible pitfalls?"

"I should be more than grateful to you," he answered in a tone of relief. "For, to tell the truth, I have become completely turned about and bewildered, and was wondering how I could get a guide. I do not usually go out in the streets alone, but to-day it has been unavoidable. I thought I should have no difficulty, but there seem to have been many changes here in ten years' time. The confusion—when one can only hear it and not see its cause—is indescribable."

"The cable cars, electric carriages, bicycles, the increased population and the upturned street, have all added their share to the confusion," said Miss Agnew. "But now we have safely passed the junction of Fifth avenue and Broadway and are walking up Broadway."

"My destination is Thirty-fifth street, just east of Sixth avenue," he said. "But you are probably not going so far?"

"Yes, and a little beyond; so I do not go out of my way at all."

He was evidently used to walking with some one beside him, for as soon as she had joined him his confidence returned and he proceeded as briskly and fearlessly as though he had his sight. At the street crossings she laid her hand lightly upon his arm and removed it as soon as the other side was reached.

It seemed the strangest thing in the world to Mary Agnew to be walking thus familiarly by the side of an unknown man. And she felt that luck had favored her when she had run the gauntlet of the half mile without meeting any of her friends. But the man was a gentleman, and something in his helplessness had appealed most strangely to her.

When she signified that they were approaching Thirty-fifth street he thanked her in well chosen words. "I am quite at home from here," he added. "You see, I have counted my steps from the corner more than once and know precisely where to turn in. One grows very confident walking in the dark—when one is on familiar ground."

This unconventional episode haunted Mary Agnew all that day. She caught herself wondering again and again who her stranger was and why he had ventured out alone. Sometimes it seemed as if she had done something inexcusably bold and unwomanly; yet at the same time she felt that she would never have forgiven herself had she acted otherwise. His tall, straight figure and fine face were still present with her when, late that evening, she entered a crowded ballroom on her father's arm.

Half an hour perhaps had passed when she saw her old friend Jack Beverton approaching with—could it be possible?—her stranger of the morning!

"Miss Agnew, allow me to introduce my cousin, Anthony Gordon, once of New York, lately of the Far West and now of New York again." Jack's words seemed buzzing in her ears.

"I am glad to meet Mr. Gordon," she said quietly, though her heart was fluttering strangely, as it had not done since she was a young, young girl.

She saw him start and turn eagerly

toward her. Jack had now passed on, and among the crowd these two seemed quite alone.

"It is you! I was hoping I might meet you again," Gordon said gladly. "The world is a small place, after all!"

"Yes," she assented; "yet I confess this is a great surprise."

"You probably think that a blind man is even more out of place in a ballroom than in the city's crowded streets, and I agree with you, but Jack overpersuaded me, and now I am glad I came! He promised to keep me in tow and to introduce me to a few of his friends with whom I could sit out an occasional dance. I think he said that Miss Agnew did not care for square dances?"

"That is quite true."

"Then, if this one is not already engaged, may I sit it out with you?" She regarded him curiously. It was a novelty to meet a man who was apparently no more sensitive about such a terrible affliction than if it had been but a broken bone and he was about with his arm in a sling.

"I hope you did not think me—forward this morning," she said impulsively.

"I thought you did a most gracious and beautiful action and I blessed you for it! But no doubt you wondered what that blind idiot was doing in the crowded streets alone. You see, I had an appointment with an oculist and my man Brown was laid up, so I went alone in a cab. Through some misunderstanding the driver did not wait, and when I came out and found him gone I foolishly thought I could walk back. I distinctly remembered my New York of ten years ago and thought it would be merely a matter of counting the blocks. But I had reckoned without the cable cars and all the rest—I fancy I had one or two narrow escapes before you came to my rescue, and I took you for a guardian angel."

She surprised herself by blushing, and was glad for that moment that he could not see her face.

"You have not been—in this condition—long?" she asked.

"Eight months—an age! And I am a 'remarkable case,' for I have baffled every specialist in the West, and now have come to New York to baffle these fellows here. I intend going to each one of them separately, at first. Then I shall have them meet and hold a consultation; then I suppose they'll all want to examine me again; and after that—the verdict."

"But you are very hopeful?" she said, amazed at his buoyancy of spirit and the lightness of his tone.

"Hopeful? Of course I am! You see it occurred through an accident. I was injured about the head and the nerves of the eye were paralyzed. The queer part of it is that afterward I suddenly regained my sight for a period of three days, and after that—darkness again."

"And what do you think?"

"That the hope lies in that three days' recovery. Some clever man will find the key to the mystery and I shall see again."

"I truly hope you will, but in the meantime—do not go out alone!"

"Indeed, no—unless the good angel will promise to come again to my deliverance!"

"My father is looking for me," said Miss Agnew. "I would like you to meet him."

She saw Gordon again just as she was leaving. "I hope you will come to—call on me," she said. She had been going to say "to see me," but quickly changed the word, adding: "I shall be interested to hear what all the oculists say."

"I wanted to ask you if I might," he said eagerly. "If I had not seen you again to-night (and she noticed that the old habit of speech clung to him), I should have sent Jack to you to ask if I might come."

Within a few days Anthony Gordon called, and his calls were repeated with an increasing frequency. The first time he came with Jack, but afterward with his man Brown, who waited for him below.

He was a fine fellow, Miss Agnew thought. But she had known many a fine fellow during the past ten years, and not one of them had ever had the power to make her heart beat faster or the quick flush rise to her face as this man had done from the very first. She wondered if it were not his blindness alone that appealed to her, and if she would not have been quite indifferent to him if he had had his sight like the other men.

But his conversation was always full of interest. His ten years' experiences in the West; his struggles, his successes, his defeats—he told her all—with an eager and almost boyish confidence. He made no secret of his admiration for her, and the deference and reverence he showed her seemed something strangely beautiful.

Her father liked him, too. "Gordon is a fine fellow," he said. "And so

hopeful. It will be a hard blow to him if he shouldn't recover his sight."

Finally there came a pause. Ten days, two weeks passed by, during which time Gordon had not been to see her and had made no sign.

She could not bring herself to write to him, to have even a letter of mere friendly inquiry read aloud to him by that man Brown. She was too proud to write for news of him to Jack. And it so chanced that during all that time she saw no one of whom she could inquire.

At last one night, when she was sitting quite alone, he came. She looked up, flushing at his approach, and his changed face startled her.

"You have been ill?" she cried.

"Not ill in body," he answered gloomily, "but ill in mind. They've rendered their verdict—perpetual darkness—and I'm off again to the West. I tried to go without seeing you—but I am a coward! I have come now to say good-bye."

There was a conflict of wild emotions in Mary Agnew's breast. For a moment she could not speak. He had come to say good-bye!

"I said I couldn't go without seeing you," he repeated, "and I've come to ask a blind man's last favor—before I go, may I pass my hand over your face?"

"What if I say no?" There was something strained and unnatural in her tone.

"Don't refuse me! You don't know what that would mean!" he cried. "Can you realize that all this time you have been but a beautiful unseen spirit to me—a heavenly voice? I thought I should see you some day with my eyes and I forced myself to wait—but that is not to be—and you won't refuse to let me carry away your true image into the night of my exile?"

"I am not beautiful," she said. "I have told you that before. And if in spite of that you have deceived yourself—why need you deceive yourself now? And why need you go into exile? You led us to believe that you would stay among us—why are you going back to the West?"

"Because—I am a coward," he repeated miserably.

"I don't understand," she said. "However, since you seem to wish to dispel your illusion about me—perhaps it is better so."

She took his hand and placed it upon her face, but at its touch the self-control for which she had been struggling gave way; hot tears welled up against her will and fell in burning drops upon his hand.

"Mary—Miss Agnew! Tears—they are not for me?"

"No," she cried passionately. "they are for myself, for I thought you prized this—friendship—just a little; and it was a—shock to find that you could say good-bye so lightly when—after such a verdict—even so slight a thing as a woman's friendship might have been something to you."

"Oh, you do not understand," he said quickly. "It is harder than death to part from you like this! Since the first night I met you my only thought and hope has been to recover my sight that I might see you and win your love and ask you to be my wife. That was my vision of heaven, and you—its angel; and I never doubted. I thought that light would surely come. And when they said 'Darkness forever,' I was stunned. I tried to go away without this last interview, but I could not. I had to come once more. I never meant to tell you this, but when you think I do not prize your friendship I cannot bear it! It is more to me than all the world; it was my hope that one day I might be able to win your love."

"But if—it is already—won?" she murmured tremulously.

He started. "I—I do not understand."

"Nor I!" said she. "But I have loved you—from that first day, I think! Now, Anthony Gordon, have you the courage—will you dare to go away?"

He caught her hands. "My God, what shall I do?" he said, helplessly.

"Let me try to make the awful darkness less dark," she said quickly.

"But I cannot let you sacrifice yourself so. Oh, my love, I never dreamed of this!"

"But if the 'sacrifice' makes me the happiest of women? Oh, Anthony, don't you see that your blindness gives you to me as nothing else could do? If you had been like other men I should not have cared for you. I will tell you the horrible fear that has been in my heart all this while. I saw that you cared for me, but I feared that when your sight came back you might care less; and when you came to-night and told me that the awful darkness was to last forever, my heart cried out: 'Now, he is mine forever—and nothing can ever come between us'—and for a moment I was glad; Anthony, it was horrible; don't you hate me for it? I hate myself! And then—you said you had come to say good-bye, and I could not let you go! Despire me, if you must, but—do not go away!"

He caught her in his arms, and while her head rested on his breast he passed his hand tenderly across her upturned face and bent to kiss away her tears.

"My angel—you are more beautiful than I had ever dreamed!" he said.

"And now I bless the darkness which has crowned me with such a love!"—Woman's Home Companion.

THE NEW EDITOR.

He Shows Traces of Genius in His Salutation.

Newspaper men are proverbially modest, but it is not often that an editor throws himself on the mercy of his constituency so completely as is evidenced in the following salutation: In taking charge of the — we do so with considerable modesty, not wishing to carry the idea that we can revolutionize the newspaper business in —, for it now has two good news journals that are clean and carefully published and reflects credit on the enterprising little city that is known far and wide as a "good town." Our acquaintance here is limited, and until we get better known we will not be able to get out the paper we wish to issue.

We ask our readers to bear with us till we get our "hand in," and then if the — don't fill the bill it will be a reflection on the editor. The paper has, as you all know, been honorably conducted on business principles and we ask your support in making it a paying investment, and then you will surely get one of the best weekly papers in —, or it will be somebody's fault besides the patrons of the paper.

The new management will be thankful for any help in gathering the news and will also be much pleased to get our advertising and job departments full of business. While we are a stranger to you, please do not treat us as such, for a newspaper man must get the news from you, for while he may imagine much, he must have the general facts.

Thanking you in advance for the favors we are satisfied you will extend us, we are —

One is inclined to feel rather sorry for "the other two good news journals" in that town, because the new editor carries about with him the earmarks of genius. He does not propose to get up all the news items within the quiet of his sanctum, but will go out in the byways and gather 'em in. This is a fine resolution, and backed up with so much energy it is hard to see how the new paper can fail to improve with age.—Fourth Estate.

The Water Carnivores.

The number of carnivorous creatures found in the water seems out of all proportion to the usual order of nature. But this is perhaps because the minute, almost invisible, creatures of which the rivers and ponds are full, and which are the main food of the smaller water carnivora, live mainly on decaying vegetable substance, which is practically converted and condensed into microscopical animals before these become in turn the food of others. It is as if all trees and grass on land were first eaten by locusts or white ants, and the locusts and white ants were then eaten by semi-carnivorous cows and sheep, which were in turn eaten by true carnivora. The water weeds, both when living and decaying, are eaten by the entomostraca, the entomostraca are eaten by the larvae of insects, the perfect insects are eaten by the fish, and the fish are eaten by men, otters and birds. Thus, we eat the products of the water plants at four removes in a fish, while we eat that of the grass or turnips only in a secondary form—beef or mutton.—London Spectator.

Electrical Incubation.

Since the hatching of an egg results from the application of heat, it makes little difference whether this heat is applied by the hen or by artificial means. It is claimed for the artificial method that the chicks can be produced so as to be ready at the time when prices are best. Hence artificial incubation has come into extensive use, and as the most extensive application of these machines is in agricultural districts, where the kerosene lamp is the standard of illumination, it is not surprising that this same lamp has come to be the standard source of heat.

About two years ago the writer witnessed the destruction by fire of the poultry houses connected with a large New York State institution, the origin of the fire being directly traceable to an incubator lamp, and it occurred to him that there was another legitimate field for electricity in the heating of incubators and brooders. Since that time experiments have been carried out, and with gratifying results.—Electrical World and Engineer.

Editor Statesman.

It begins to look as if the newspaper man was coming to his own. The Southern States have set an example that can well be followed with profit. The Governor of South Carolina, McSweeney, and of Alabama, Jelks, are both former newspaper men. Now it is proposed to make J. H. Estill, of the Savannah News, the Democratic candidate for gubernatorial honors in Georgia, which is equivalent to election. Editors do more for party success and receive less in political rewards than any of the professional classes, and it seems strange that their ability and services have not been recognized before.—Newspaper Maker.

PROVING HIS CASE.

Harm That Can Be Done Humanity by a Fool Diet.

"Are you aware, sir, of what you are doing?"

The stout, florid-faced man in the restaurant, who was about to help himself to a generous portion of mince pie, looked up in astonishment at the nervous, thin, little individual opposite. "What do you mean?" he asked.

"I have been watching you," said the nervous man, "eating your dinner, and impelled as I am by a love of humanity, I cannot see you leave this table without a protest at the diet which you are killing yourself with. First, you had fish chowder. No protein, but slight hydrocarbonates. Then you had corned beef and cabbage, containing fully eighty per cent. of deleterious matter. Then you had pie, with a mountain of sugar. Are you aware, sir, that this can only be digested by the duodenum? Think of it! You'll be a wreck in a few years."

The stout man he addressed gazed at him compassionately for a moment.

"You don't look as if your diet was doing you much good," he said quietly.

"That, sir," replied the thin man, "is no argument at all. You were healthy to start with, and I wasn't. You'll go to pieces in a short time, and I'll live to be an old man, because I know the percentage of fruit salts the human system can stand."

"You'll live for years beyond your allotted time, will you?" said the stout man.

"Yes, sir, I will."

"Then," said the stout man, as he rose and paid his check, "that only bears me out. It only shows what harm can be done to humanity by a fool diet."—Life.

Political Parties in France.

In France the parties have no programs in a strict sense; no precise formula that defines their politics and their demands. They have sentiments, passions, if you prefer it so, and general tendencies which suffice to classify the politicians and those who elect them. Politics in France is purely an "affaire de sentiment," the elector votes for the candidate whose political feelings approach most nearly to his own; he is guided by the sympathies and antipathies manifested by the candidates, and by the personal relations which they entertain toward the people of one or the other party in each locality. This criterion allows the French countrymen to know the representative of their personal sentiments in so sure a way that they can rarely be deceived. The elector, when he sees a candidate arrive whose opinions are not clearly known to him, does not stop at the party appellation that the unknown parades, but he observes what people patronize him, and what company he keeps; and the elector soon knows to which side he belongs.

French politics are directed not by parties, but by tendencies, and those who desire to understand them must give heed, not to the programs of the candidates, but to the sentiments of the electoral masses.—International Monthly.

Counting-Room Errors.

Somebody rises every now and then, but not often enough, it seems, to demand that more attention be paid in our schools to the proper teaching of the English language. To write and speak correctly should be considered the most important thing to be taught, but the pressure of other studies too often makes it subordinate. The manager of a large business house said lately that it costs his firm \$20,000 a year simply to correct errors in invoices and other papers, errors that are due to poor writing and bad English on the part of the employees in the office. Here is a house that loses enough every year, through the ignorance and carelessness of its clerks, to run a big school where young men and young women might be taught to write and speak correctly. As it is, the large business offices are secondary schools, where the really fundamental branches of education form the curriculum. Meanwhile the employers, because they cannot help themselves, undergo an expense that should be wholly unnecessary.

India's Locust Plague.

India has suffered this summer from another locust plague. The damage done to the fields and orchards, according to Indian Engineering, has been far greater than is generally appreciated. Early in April a "few millions were seen immigrating" from across the Ameer's territory, and shortly afterward myriads appeared on the rugged hills and valleys, traveling into India "at the rate of four miles a day." The Government in Punjab, Baluchistan and parts of Sind and Rajputana has been fighting against their inroads by means of the Siberian method. This consists of narrow trenches dug, and "strips of five-inch oil-cloth and eighteen-inch long-cloth being placed vertically to help the crawlers falling into the trenches, from which they are collected and burned with the aid of kerosene." On some of the railway lines gangs of men have had to shovel them off of the tracks for miles.

SOME INTERESTING CONFESSIONS
OF A MEDICAL MAN.

Troubles Which Are Imaginary, but the M. D. Does Not Tell the Patient What He Thinks, but Carries Out a Piece of Deception to Satisfy His Customer.

Yes, I have had some strange patients in my time, as, indeed, every doctor of any experience must have had, said a medical man; and I have performed some wonderful feats of curing by methods which would not be recorded in the Lancet.

Of course, among a doctor's clients are many whose ailments exist only in their imagination, and not a few of them are positive cranks.

Only a month ago a man called to see me in a state of great distress. He assured me that he had got a "frog in inside." He had swallowed it in a condition of infancy in a glass of impure water some months earlier, and it had grown to an enormous size. He was sure that it would be the death of him if he could not get rid of it.

In vain I pointed out that the frog existed only in his own fancy; he grew furious at the suggestion, and said that I was as incompetent and unsympathetic as all the other doctors he had consulted.

At last, to get rid of the man, I said, "Very well, you may be right after all. At any rate, come here again at this time tomorrow and we will see what can be done."

He came at the appointed time, and I told him that an operation would be necessary, to which he gladly consented. I made him lie down on a couch, administered chloroform, and when he recovered consciousness was able to show him a very large and frisky frog as the result of the operation. His delight was unbounded, and he went away blessing me for saving his life. Of course, he had no suspicion that the frog had been specially imported for his benefit.

Another of my patients has to thank me for his preserved eyesight—at least he is kind enough to say. He informed me that a tin tack which he had been hammering had sprung up and lodged in his right eye, causing him infinite pain—and certainly the man's eye from constant rubbing, was in a state of great inflammation.

I examined the eye carefully, but could find no trace of any foreign substance in it; and, as for the being a tin tack "buried in it," the idea was preposterous. However, as I saw the man was convinced the tack was there and was making himself ill with anxiety about it, I suggested a small operation. A few minutes' preparation was all that was necessary. Fortunately one of my boys had a magnet, which I discovered and attaching this to a battery I held it in proximity to the man's eye.

Within a few seconds my efforts were rewarded, for I was able to show my patient a very vicious looking tin tack (which I had taken from the drawing room carpet), and had the satisfaction of sending him away happy, to advertise my "skill" among his friends.

One good lady, who is a small and constant annuity to me, vows that I am the "cleverest doctor in town," and has sent me crowds of patients. She is one of those people who are always imagining they have some new ailment; indeed, I think by this time she must almost have exhausted all the ills that flesh is heir to, and will have to begin again.

Of course there is nothing whatever the matter with her, except indolence, which is the mother of all kinds of disorders, real and fanciful. Fortunately for every ailment I am able to provide a specific, which never fails to cure her within a few weeks. The curious thing is, that, with a slight variation in coloring and flavor, the medicines are always the same, and contain nothing more potent than a little sugar, with a tablespoonful of wine or spirit.

Some people would say that it is wrong to deceive a patient in this way; but I cannot see it. Such women are never happy unless they are "under the doctor's hands," and if one man won't doctor them another will. My medicines certainly do them good, if only in imagination, and in this particular case do not cost my patient a tenth part of the money she spends on her pet dogs.

You did not know that it is possible to turn a man's head completely round without killing the patient, did you? Well, it is, for I've done it, and ought to know.

About a year ago a man called to ask me if I could do anything for him. He told me that by some means, which he could not explain, his head had got twisted completely round, so that the back of his head was in front and his face behind. This was a serious state of things, though I admit the man's appearance seemed to me quite normal. However, I was equal even to this emergency, and invited the man to call again at an appointed time, prepared to undergo the operation.

By an arrangement of mirrors the man was only able to see the back of his head, a fact which, of course,

confirmed him in his hallucination. The lights were then turned out, and in the darkness I gave my patient a series of electric shocks from a powerful battery, during which my assistant gave his head a series of violent twists and wrenches until the poor man begged us to desist.

With a final shock and twist the lights were relit, and to my patient's delight he saw his face in the very mirror where only a few minutes earlier he had seen only the back of his head. The cure was complete and the patient is firmly convinced that during that awful period of twists, head shocks (and juggling with mirrors) his head was actually twisted into its proper position again.—Tit-Bits.

SHOOTING BUTTERFLIES.

Specimens Which Can Only Be Circumvented with Shot.

In the forests of northern Australia lives a butterfly which is always hunted with powder and shot. This is a brilliant-hued creature, highly valued by collectors. It is very shy, and hovers about the upper branches of the trees, seldom approaching within 20 feet of the ground.

For a long time the only specimens in collections were the frayed and bedraggled individuals which, because of injuries to their wings, had dropped below their zone of flight.

A traveling American naturalist went to Australia determined to get some perfect specimens of this rare insect. For several days he strove with long nets and short nets to entrap some of the beautiful creatures of the upper air. He raised ladders and climbed trees at the peril of life and limb, but the wary butterflies kept beyond the range of his swooping net. Yankee ingenuity was not to be beaten so easily, however. The entomologist hit upon the brilliant idea, of a decoy.

Loading his gun with the smallest shot he had, he brought down one of the high flyers. It was badly battered, but he patched and furbished it up to an appearance of respectability, and spread it on a bush top in a conspicuous spot 10 feet above the ground, arranging the wings with as close a resemblance to life as possible.

Curiosity is a besetting failing of butterflies. Presently two of them noticed their departed comrade, and began to circle lower, and lower above the bush. Others joined the investigation, and finally the patient collector was able to capture one of them by a swift movement. This sent the others soaring away in alarm, but in a few moments they were back again, and before the day was over the naturalist's ingenuity was rewarded by the capture of half a dozen perfect specimens, which afterward became the property of various scientific museums. Since then this has been the recognized method of taking that species of insect.

Somewhat similar was the capture of some rare South American butterflies several years ago. An entomologist, traveling on the Orinoco, failed, after many attempts, to take a single specimen of a swallowtail butterfly, which haunted the upper foliage of the forest. One day his party came across a band of half savage natives, armed with blowguns, gows and spears, one of whom offered to supply the collector with a number of the desired insects at a price.

An offer of 25 cents a specimen represented opulence to the native, who returned on the following evening with six of the butterflies—all perfect or nearly so. How the Indian could catch the shy and delicate insect, while he himself with all the implements of the chase could not capture, was a problem to the traveler.

Not until he was about to leave would the native explain. His method was very simple, he said, and pointed to his blowgun, a weapon with which these people are marvelously accurate and deadly marksmen, even killing big game with darts blown from them. He had "marked down" his butterfly, waited for it to alight and then shot a pellet to the leaf upon which it was poised. The impact was sufficient to stun the prey and bring it to the ground without injuring its fragile wings.—Youth's Companion.

Further Information Wanted.

In one of the later settlements of New South Wales a man was put on trial for stealing a watch. The evidence had been very conflicting, and as the jury retired the judge remarked kindly that if he could give any assistance in the way of smoothing out possible difficulties he should be happy to do so.

Eleven of the jury had filed out of the box, but the 12th remained, and the expression on his face showed that he was in deep trouble.

"Well, sir," remarked the judge, "is there any question you would like to ask me before you retire?"

The juror's face brightened, and he replied eagerly:

"I would like to know, my lord, if you could tell me whether the prisoner stole the watch."

The Awakening of Sleepy Hollow.

To Sleepy Hollow by trolley may sound sacrilegious, but it is beautiful after you get over the first shock.—Boston Transcript.

DOWN THE LOG FLUME.

PERILOUS RIDE OF AN INJURED CALIFORNIA LUMBERMAN.

The Only Way to Save His Life Was to Slide With Him Down a Chute Thirty Miles Long and 200 Feet High in Places—Strain of the Journey—Safe Trip.

Three Butte county (California) men had a ride recently which they will never forget. They work in a big logging camp in the Sierras, and two of them brought the third, Edward Lawler, down the Sierra Lumber company's flume in a box at night. That they ever reached their destination was due more to good luck than anything else.

Lawler is the foreman of the camp and he was caught between the ends of two heavy logs. His left leg was crushed and broken, and the mill doctor decided that to save his life he must at once be removed to Chico, the nearest town.

The accident happened shortly before 6 p. m. Chico was 23 miles away. To get to the stage road would necessitate a two mile climb up a hill 1000 feet high to get out of the canyon. After that would come a hard, dusty ride along the mountain ridge over rough lava beds. It is a long, tedious ride in the day time. At night with a badly wounded man in the wagon it was impossible. There was only one thing to do, to take Lawler down the flume, although it was a dangerous undertaking.

Accordingly, Lawler was brought from the camp to the mill over the logging railroad, a distance of four miles. A box, or boat, was built to fit the flume, a goodly supply of whiskey was given the men, and they started on their perilous ride at 8 p. m. Word was telephoned to the different stations along the line and a carriage was ordered to be at the Chico end. They arrived after midnight and Lawler is now in San Francisco in a hospital, but it will be a year before he is able to go about.

"How did it feel to come down at night?" repeated one of the men in reply to a question. "That's something I can't tell you. I simply held to the box and listened every second to hear the flume crack and drop out from beneath us. It was cold when we started, but I perspired all the way, and when I got to Chico I was completely exhausted. It's a fearful strain on a man to ride down the grade."

The Sierra Lumber company's flume was built more than 20 years ago for the purpose of floating lumber from the mill to town. It was the first in the state and for years the longest. Originally it was more than 50 miles from mill to dump, and more than a million dollars was sunk in the scheme before it became a working success. The upper end was more than 4000 feet higher than the lower.

The flume is 30 inches wide across the top and 20 inches deep, is shaped like a V and is supported on trestles. Along the side runs a ten-inch plank walk; a telephone line is strung overhead; stations are built every few miles to accommodate the men who keep the lumber running smoothly and the flume in repair. From \$0,000 to 100,000 feet of lumber a day, for eight months in the year, now pass down, at an average cost of only 90 cents for each 1000 feet.

As the timber was cut the mill was gradually moved down the canyon until it has now reached its final resting place, and the upper 20 miles of flume has rotted away. The remaining 30 miles of the flume furnishes one of the most exciting rides which can be taken. Sometimes men take the ride for pleasure, but not often. Once a woman rode down. The flume men ride on rafts, light, dry, 16-foot planks piled wedge shaped, 20 inches wide at the top and 6 at the bottom and 10 inches thick. Strangers usually ride on a box, or boat, a triangular box built to fit the flume, open at the forward end, but solid aft. Against this the water pushes and forces the box along.

It was on a box that the Lawler party rode, and what astonished the flume men was that the weight of three heavy men, combined with the bumping and scraping of the box along the sides of the flume, to say nothing of the tons and tons of water piled up behind did not cause the lightly constructed trestles to give way. Such a thing has happened before. A fall, especially on the grade, is sure death.

It takes three and a half hours to make the trip on a raft, and save on the five miles of so-called grade, the flume men ride standing. It is a more difficult trick than driving logs down the Connecticut river, this balancing one's self on a narrow raft and fully as dangerous.

Starting from the mill, the flume passes over great sawdust piles; piles as big in area as City Hall park in New York and 15 feet deep. So solidly is the sawdust piled that the trees have all been killed and turned black as if a forest fire had once raged there. Then for five miles it runs along the side of the canyon close to the creek, through dense woods which form a continuous green arch above. At the

end of this first section is a station, and here it is that the real ride begins.

It is called the grade, and for another five miles you ride with your heart in your mouth. It is as if you were coasting down the chutes at Coney Island, only it seems as if you were never to reach the end. Two hundred feet below the creek plunges along, a silver ribbon sparkling in the bright sunlight, and high above rise steep mountains, bare and brown. So fast do you ride that the raft sometimes runs away from the water and sticks against the sides of the flume.

This is the time when it is really dangerous, for when a wave strikes the raft it lifts it and whirls it around double curves and over hundred-foot trestles as easily as a plank is tossed about in Hell Gate. Sometimes lumber crawls up and over the sides and is shot down into the rocks below.

The scenery is wild and grand, and when you look back in rounding the curves you can see the flume far above winding and twisting along the mountain side, while below the creek tumbles along between huge lava rocks and makes sudden dives of 50 feet or more.

There was no moon on the night the Lawler party made the trip, and a haze obscured the stars. They rode for most of the way in absolute darkness, with only the roar of the creek and the noise of their boat bumping along for company.

After leaving the grade the canyon broadened out into a big basin, with sides 800 feet high. Perpendicular cliffs rise on the west, but on the east are green trees and pastures. It is this way for three miles, when again the canyon narrows, and lava rocks take the place of brush. More trestles are crossed, 90 feet or more in the air, and you pass into Iron canyon, where the creek flows between solid walls of iron ore 100 feet high, and finally out into the great Sacramento valley. The last few miles are through orchards and across wheat fields. There is no perceptible grade to the flume, and the raft barely moves. It is not until you reach the end, where the lumber is dumped off and built into great piles by Chinamen, that you realize what an awful strain the ride has been on your nerves.—New York Sun.

A Remarkable Coal Mine.

R. M. Haseltine, consulting mining engineer of Columbus, O., recently returned from making an examination of some coal fields which lay along the eastern portion of the Appalachian basin. While making these inspections he met a farmer, who took him in his carriage, and after driving some distance down a very rocky and precipitous hill, in which it was with difficulty that a person could remain in the buggy, they came to a very high bluff, at the foot of which some miners were engaged in mining coal for the local trade. The farmer drove the horse and buggy into the mine, where he hitched the horse to a mine prop.

They then lighted their lamps and proceeded to examine the mine, after which they reentered the carriage and drove through some breakthroughs into another opening. It is said to be the common practice for the farmers to drive their teams into this mine, back up to a pile of coal, and when loaded, drive out by another route. Ex-mine inspector Haseltine says that for nearly half a century he has been about mines; two-thirds of this time he has been actively engaged either in operating, engineering, developing or inspecting active mines, but this is the first instance in which he ever resorted to the use of a horse and carriage while inspecting a coal mine.—The Engineering and Mining Journal.

Painting Black Eyes.

"The Painting of blackened eyes, of which you hear little nowadays," said a man of experience, "is so well established a business now that it does not even need advertising. A sign which I just passed aroused memories of earlier days within me. It was merely the name of a man who does this kind of painting with the brief announcement, 'Black Eyes Painted.'"

"Some years ago such a simple statement was not enough to enable one in that business to live. The artist whose calling this sign declared is the same man who some years back used to have a place on an avenue farther west, and in front of that old office he used to have an expansive and gorgeous sign which told his accomplishments in the phraseology which the only Tody Hamilton afterward perfected in describing the charms of the best that Barnum offered."—New York Sun.

The Boomerang in Medicine and Art.

Guest—Where did you get all these horrible portraits of your husband?

Doctor's wife—Those marked "G. P.?" Oh, they were painted for him by "Grateful Patients."

A Matter of Interest.

"Doctor, your tonic made a new man of me."

"A new man? Well, how is he off financially?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

The number of varieties of apples recognized in 1891, according to Prof. Lazenby, was 339, all but 22 of which originated in the United States. In 1899 only 300 varieties were admitted, 49 being of foreign origin, 22 from Russia.

German surgeons say that the delicate membrane which covers the contents of an eggshell will answer as well as bits of skin from a human being to start the healing of open wounds. The discovery has already been successfully tested.

Maximite, the new high explosive, invented by Hudson Maxim, has received its final test. It appears to be the most remarkable explosive ever known, not only in rending power, but also in stability, effectiveness after penetrating the heaviest armor plate and safety to those who handle it. Maximite is a government secret.

In some parts of our country, sawdust is burned at the mills, not as fuel, but simply to get rid of it. But in Europe a better use has been found for sawdust. In Austria, for instance, sawdust is impregnated with tarry substances, and then heated and pressed into briquets, which are readily sold for fuel. These briquets, weighing about two-fifths of a pound each, bring from 95 cents to \$1 per thousand. In heating power they equal lignite, and they leave only 4 percent of ash.

The American locomotive seems to have been successful in its invasion of India. A report from the locomotive superintendent of the Oudh and Rohilkhand railway on the working of 13 Baldwin engines supplied to that line last year, after describing certain changes made in the engines to suit them to local requirements, says: "Those 10 engines have been working passenger trains, running 30 to 35 miles an hour, and goods trains, running at 20 miles an hour, and they have done their work well. They steam capitally, and are remarkably good starters. They are a little higher in coal consumption than our new B class. They do not, as far as I can see at present, cost more in repairs than other engines, and I am very satisfied with them." The cost of the American engine was about 93 percent of that of the English engine used on the line for similar work.

Poplar trees have been marked for slaughter in Portland, Or. The city has many of this kind of tree, which were planted when the city was growing, and when shade trees of any other variety, except maples, were scarce. The objection to the tree is its trespassing on the sewers. It is a fast growing tree, and graceful when growing, but it reaches far with its roots, especially to find water, and the slender rootlets penetrate the smallest crack in the terra cotta sewers, forming masses of slender roots inside, and eventually choking the sewer. The city is at growing expense annually for the repair of sewers which have been thus choked or broken, and for this reason the offending trees are to be girdled. Possibly it has not occurred to the Portland citizens to preserve the trees as sewer inspectors. Apparently they are vigilant detectives in finding leaks and leaking sewer pipes are more to be dreaded than thirsty poplars.

M. Onimus, who has studied the habits of mosquitoes thoroughly, summarizes his experiments somewhat as follows: He has made extensive inquiries as to the effect of certain essential oils and finds that eucalyptus oil, for example, yields no protection at all. Houses shaded by eucalyptus trees are, if anything, more subject to the pest, for the reason that the insect is especially fond of damp and shady spots. It is a curious fact that the essence of capcut is quite effective at Paris, while it totally fails in Italy and the south of France. Pyrethrin, however, succeeds everywhere, either as tincture or powder. The tincture, burned in a lamp with a platinum wick, effectually drives away the pest. The larva, of course, may be killed by petroleum oil spread over the breeding places. It is worth remembering that mosquitoes dislike drafts; they do not attack persons using a fan. If electric fans are established in a room the insects will abandon it, according to the authority cited.

Mutual Admiration.

"Jiggins thinks he has the smartest small boy in the world."

"Well, Jiggins can't help giving the youngster credit for superior discernment. He is absolutely sure he has the wisest father in existence."

Diverted Responsibility.

Mrs. Dash—You didn't eat those green peaches, I hope?

Mrs. Rash—No; we made ice cream of them; and then, you see, we could blame it on the ice cream.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Many members of European royalty have money invested in American securities.

UP-TO-DATE HATS
 \$1.50, 2.00 \$3
Best In The World.
Rupp, Hatter & Furnisher,
 Center Square, York City, Pa.

FOUND HEADLESS CORPSE
Chicago Has Another Murder Mystery On Hand.

Chicago, Nov. 6.—A murder mystery which promises sensational developments was unearthed yesterday, when the body of an Italian, wrapped in coffee sacks and jammed into a flour barrel, was found on the prairie land in Western avenue, near Iowa street.

The head of the corpse had been cut off, while the torso bore the marks of an axe or hatchet. A letter and a notebook were found in the clothing, indicating that the dead man had made a business of loaning money. Appearances lead to the belief that the Italian was well-to-do.

Workmen on their way to their day's work discovered the gruesome remains, the barrel evidently having been placed where it was found during the night.

Later Rocco Cantre, a saloonkeeper, identified the body as that of Napoli, whom he had not seen since Napoli left Chicago a year ago. He said that probably on his arrival Monday night Napoli had gone to make the rounds of his old haunts and had met some enemy.

Killed While Bantering.

Baltimore, Nov. 6.—Adam Cooper, colored, 18 years old, was shot and killed last night by William Simms, also colored. Cooper and Simms were bantering each other as to the efficiency of their pistols. Simms pointed his weapon at Cooper and pulled the trigger, but the first bullet went wide of the mark. He pressed the trigger again and before the smoke had cleared away Cooper sank to the ground with a bullet in the left breast. Cooper was carried to a hospital where he died a few minutes after his arrival.

Found Dead In the Woods.

Norristown, Pa., Nov. 5.—Coroner Ashton has been notified that the body of Professor Spickenagle, principal of the Ogontz School, was found in the woods near that place yesterday. The cause of death was not given. It is not believed to be a case of suicide, and the idea of foul play is scouted, as the old professor had no known enemies, and carried little money with him. It is considered likely that he was stricken with heart disease while taking a walk in the woods and fell where his body was found.

Mail Carrier Found Dead.

Frankford, Del., Nov. 4.—John Henry Long, a mail carrier between Frankford and Ocean View, was found dead in the road near this place, and is supposed to have been thrown from his team and killed. His long absence alarmed the family, who started in search and found his body along the road and the team some distance away. Mr. Long was 53 years of age, and leaves a wife and several children.

Fatal Gunning Accident.

Huntingdon, Pa., Nov. 4.—Lemuel Lanorman, a prominent and wealthy farmer of Walker township, was fatally shot on Saturday afternoon while hunting on Tussey's mountain. While sitting on a log, in company with Marshall R. Heffner, a well-known mail route agent, the latter's gun, loaded with No. 4 shot, was discharged accidentally, the load penetrating Mr. Lanorman's left side and embedding itself in the lungs.

Twenty-five Insurgents Killed.

Manila, Nov. 6.—Lieutenant Julien E. Gaujot, with a detachment of scouts, encountered a body of insurgents southeast of Catbalogan, Samar island, and in the fight which followed 25 rebels were killed. One hundred and seventy-five houses were burned and 5,000 pounds of rice and 2,000 pounds of palay were captured.

Fierce Forest Fires In Missouri.

Poplar Bluff, Mo., Nov. 4.—The fiercest forest fires since 1885 are raging a few miles south of here. The woods have been in flames for three days, and thousands of cattle and horses are in danger. Farmers and stockmen have turned out en masse to fight the flames, but their efforts have so far availed little.

Stove Repairs.—GILBERT & SON can furnish them for any stove manufactured, at most reasonable prices. Also Heaters, Ranges & Stove Pipe, &c.

GREAT LUCK OF AN EDITOR.—"For two years all efforts to cure Eczema in the palms of my hands failed," writes Edgar H. N. Lester, of Saratoga, Kan., "then I was wholly cured by Bucklen's Arnica Salve." It's the world's best for Eruptions, Sores and all skin diseases. Get it at Randolph Wehler's.

SPREADS LIKE WILDFIRE.—When things are "the best" they become "the best selling." Abraham Hare, a leading druggist, of Belleville, O., writes: "Electric Bitters are the best selling bitters I have handled in 20 years." You know why? Most diseases begin in disorders of stomach, liver, kidneys, bowels, blood and nerves. Electric Bitters tones up the stomach, regulates liver, kidneys and bowels, purifies the blood, strengthens the nerves, hence cures multitudes of maladies. It builds up the entire system. Puts new life and vigor into any weak, sickly, run-down man or woman. Price 50 cents. Sold by Randolph Wehler druggist.

Record Your Deeds.

By examination of the late Act of the Legislature, approved May 19th, A. D. 1893, it will be seen that all Deeds and Conveyances made and executed after the passage of this Act, shall be recorded in the Office for the Recording of Deeds, &c., within ninety days, or else be adjudged fraudulent and void as to any subsequent purchaser.

All persons holding unrecorded Deeds will see the importance of having them recorded, without further delay.

H. G. WEHLER,
Recorder.



It's Easy TO SEE
 that ours is the
Largest and Best
Furniture Store

in this section of the State and it will be easy to convince you that our furniture is the CHEAPEST. We don't ask you to take our word for it.

Come see for yourselves, it will pay you, whether you buy or not.

YORK FURNITURE CO.,
 9 West Market Street.

Setting the Pace in . . .
Overcoats
Every Style But Old Style

CHESTERFIELDS ENGLISH YORKES SWAGGERT BOX, ETC.

All are loose and roomy and have the Smart Broad Shoulders. They will please any man or boy no matter how exacting they may be.

The Prices Are Right.

\$5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15.
 If you have them from us they are right.

H. B. Carver & Sons.
 HANOVER, PA.

WM. McCLEAN, Late Pres. Judge.
 WM. & WM. ARCH McCLEAN,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Gettysburg, Penna.
 Office west side of Baltimore street, 2nd door from Centre Square

WANTED.—Fifteen carpenters at once. Apply at the New Catholic Church, New Oxford. Wages 17c per hour.

BUSY TRADING NOW
 —AT—
BEAR'S DEPARTMENT STORE.
 York, Pa.

Millinery. The prettiest Trimmed Hats are at Bear's.
Dress Goods. All-wool Dress Cloths, 36-inches wide worth 50c yard. This week 35c yard.

OUTING HATS. Ready to wear, trimmed in silk and 10m Poms and felt, at 49c, 98c to \$4 98.
NEWLY TRIMMED HATS for Ladies, trimmed with coques, feathers, birds, silk and velvet. Price \$1.98 to \$10.00 each.

CHILDREN'S TRIMMED HATS Children's Trimmed Hats, ready to wear, at 39c, 49c, 75c and 98c each.
DOMESTICS Good heavy Unbleached Muslin yard wide for 4c yard.

WRAPPERS. Good Percale Wrappers, with 3-yard wide Skirt, worth 59c, for 39c.
UNDERWEAR. Ladies' Pure Warsted Rib Vests and Pants, \$1.25 kind for 75c each.

Remember Bear's Store for Millinery.
 For Hosiery and Underwear see Bear's.

Cement! Heaters!
Stove Repairs, &c.

Cement! Yes we have just received another car load of
Saylor's Portland Cement,
Commercial-Risendale Cement,

Which we are going to sell at a very low price. Come to see us before purchasing elsewhere.

We can also furnish, at the very lowest prices,
STOVE REPAIRS,
FOR ANY STOVE MADE.
RANGES AND HEATERS.
 Stove Pipe, and all Necessary Fittings.
GILBERT & SON, New Oxford.

Before moving into our new store room we will offer Bargains in Carpets, Oil Cloth, Linoleums, and general stock
—G. B. NACE & SON.—

Next Door to Saving Fund Society, HANOVER, PA.

THEO. E. WARNER

HAS MADE

A BIG DROP IN BEEF

by the Quarter, for the Fall season, at his Meat Store next to Sheely & Bro.'s dry goods store, CENTER SQUARE, NEW OXFORD.

On account of the drop in the cattle market I am able to sell beef, by the quarter and half quarter at the following prices:

Find Quarter 8 to 9c. Front Quarter 6 to 6 1-2c.

Neck and Chuck for sausage 7 to 8c. Any one needing Sausage Meat will save money by coming to see me before buying elsewhere.

Will pay 6c per pound for Pork this week.

I am buying beef hides and paying from 6 to 8c per lb for them this week. Don't forget and come to see me for Beef this fall.



A R. R. Man

M. G. Colestock,

—DEALER IN—

FRESH & SMOKED MEATS.

—SUCH AS—

Beef, Veal, Mutton, Lamb, &c. Smoked Meats,

Skinned Hams, Unskinned Hams, Picnic Hams, Prepared Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Country Flitch, Bologna, Dried Beef, &c.

The above mentioned Meats are of First-class quality, and can be had at all times at the lowest possible prices. MIDDLE ROOM, LIVINGSTON BLOCK, Center Square, New Oxford,



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You want to come right up-to-date with your Book-keeping, Short-hand, Typewriting, Etc. Business demands a whole lot more than ever, and the business education must be expensive and complete for every demand. We have up-to-date methods in every department.

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FINE KENTUCKY HORSES & MULES.



The undersigned is now in Kentucky purchasing 200 head of fine horses and mules, consisting of yearlings, yearlings, 2-year olds and 3-year-olds. Also driving, saddling and general purpose horses; they can be seen at his sale and exchange stables, in Littlestown, on MONDAY, SEPT. 30.

As Mr. Spalding is an excellent judge of fine stock all persons desiring to purchase will do well to examine these horses and mules. They will be for sale or exchange. H. A. SPALDING.

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 P. & B. R. at Chambersburg and Gettysburg; Norfolk & Western R. R. at Hagerstown; B. & O. R. at Hagerstown and Cherry Run; Penna. R. R. at Bruceville and Hanover; and P. W. & B. N. C. and B. & P. Railroads at Union Station, Baltimore, Md.

BAITIMORE & HARRISBURG DIVISION

Schedule in effect Sept. 29, 1901.

DOWN.				STATIONS.				UP.			
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.					P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
2 07	7 32	3 53		Le Williamsport Ar.				7 45		8 21	
2 08	7 32			Le Hagerstown				7 46		8 10	
2 28	7 32			Ar Edinboro Le				7 46			
	6 45			Le Shippenburg Ar				7 46		8 55	
1 45	6 42			Chambersburg				7 54		8 25	
1 46	6 42			Waynesboro				7 57		8 25	
2 28	7 32			Ar Edinboro Le				7 46		7 55	
2 31	7 35			Le Edinboro Ar				7 57		7 51	
2 31	7 35			Ar Shippenburg Le				7 57		7 49	
2 50	7 50			Le Highfield Ar				8 10		7 46	
3 24	8 10			Fairfield				10 47		8 06	
3 33	8 24			Ortanna				10 37		6 37	
3 36	8 28			McKinnistown				10 33		6 32	
3 42	8 32			Seven Stars				10 39	P. M.	6 26	
3 42	8 32			Gettysburg				10 23	1 19	6 20	
4 01	8 37			New Oxford				10 16	12 57	5 55	
4 31	8 07	A. M.		Berlin Junction				9 57	12 54	5 53	
4 45	9 25	6 43		Hager-				9 43	12 42	5 58	
4 51	9 25	6 26		Porters				9 39	12 20	5 57	
4 51	9 25	6 26		Sin-sheim				9 33	12 36	5 57	
5 01	9 49	6 32		Green Ridge				9 15	12 13	5 33	
5 03	9 51	6 32		Glennville				9 13	12 11	5 11	
5 12	9 58	6 30		Lincolno				9 04	12 02	5 00	
5 20	10 04	6 30		Alesia				8 55	11 54	4 42	
5 31	10 15	7 03		Green Mount				8 47	11 43	4 42	
5 31	10 15	7 03		Hampden				8 43	11 38	4 37	
5 31	10 15	7 16		Ardenia				8 35	11 52	4 36	
5 31	10 15	7 16		Woodensburg				8 25	11 21	4 19	
5 38	10 35	7 37		Ar Lem's Gro Le				8 23	11 17	4 15	
6 00	10 35	7 37		Le Em'ry Gro Ar				8 21	11 15	4 15	
6 37	11 20	8 25		Ar Baltimore Le				7 55	10 32	3 32	
	A. M.	A. M.						A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	